



US009215782B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Nakamura

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,215,782 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Dec. 15, 2015**

(54) **MEDICAL LIGHT SOURCE DEVICE**

(75) Inventor: **Shoichi Nakamura**, Nagano (JP)

(73) Assignees: **ACP JAPAN CO., LTD.**, Bunkyo-ku,
Tokyo (JP); **Shoichi Nakamura**,
Higashichikuma-gun, Nagano (JP)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 344 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal dis-
claimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/884,512**

(22) PCT Filed: **Dec. 6, 2011**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/JP2011/078209**

§ 371 (c)(1),
(2), (4) Date: **May 9, 2013**

(87) PCT Pub. No.: **WO2012/096077**

PCT Pub. Date: **Jul. 19, 2012**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2013/0229111 A1 Sep. 5, 2013

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jan. 13, 2011 (JP) 2011-004941

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H05B 37/02 (2006.01)
A61B 1/06 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H05B 37/0227** (2013.01); **A61B 1/0692**
(2013.01); **F21V 21/084** (2013.01); **F21V**
23/0492 (2013.01); **G02B 7/002** (2013.01);
G02B 25/004 (2013.01); **G02B 25/02**
(2013.01); **G02C 11/04** (2013.01);

(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC . A61B 1/0692; F21V 21/084; F21V 23/0492;
G02B 7/002; G02B 25/02; G02B 25/004;
H05B 33/0815; H05B 37/0227; H05B 33/08;
H05B 33/0854; G02C 11/04; F21W 2131/20;
F21W 2131/202; F21W 2131/205; F21W
2131/208; Y02B 20/44; F21Y 2101/02

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,964,613 A * 12/1960 Schecter 362/105
5,115,382 A * 5/1992 Smith 362/105

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

JP 3023009 U 1/1996
JP 2001-338501 A 12/2001

(Continued)

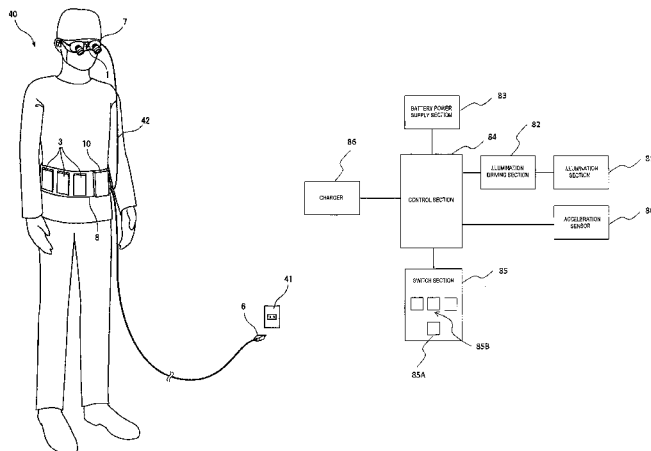
Primary Examiner — Alan Cariaso

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Manabu Kanesaka

(57) **ABSTRACT**

It is an object to provide a medical light source device capable of securing a long illumination time required to use in operations in the medical field, and the medical light source device that is worn on the body of an operator to apply light to a target portion of the medical treatment is to cause an illumination section **81** to be worn on the body of the operator with a holder **7**, and is provided with an acceleration sensor **80** that detects a motion of the operator, where a control section **84** controls a supply of current from a power supply section to the illumination section **81**, while controlling to reduce illuminance of the illumination section **81** or to halt the passage of current to the illumination section **81** when the acceleration sensor **80** detects acceleration of a predetermined value or more.

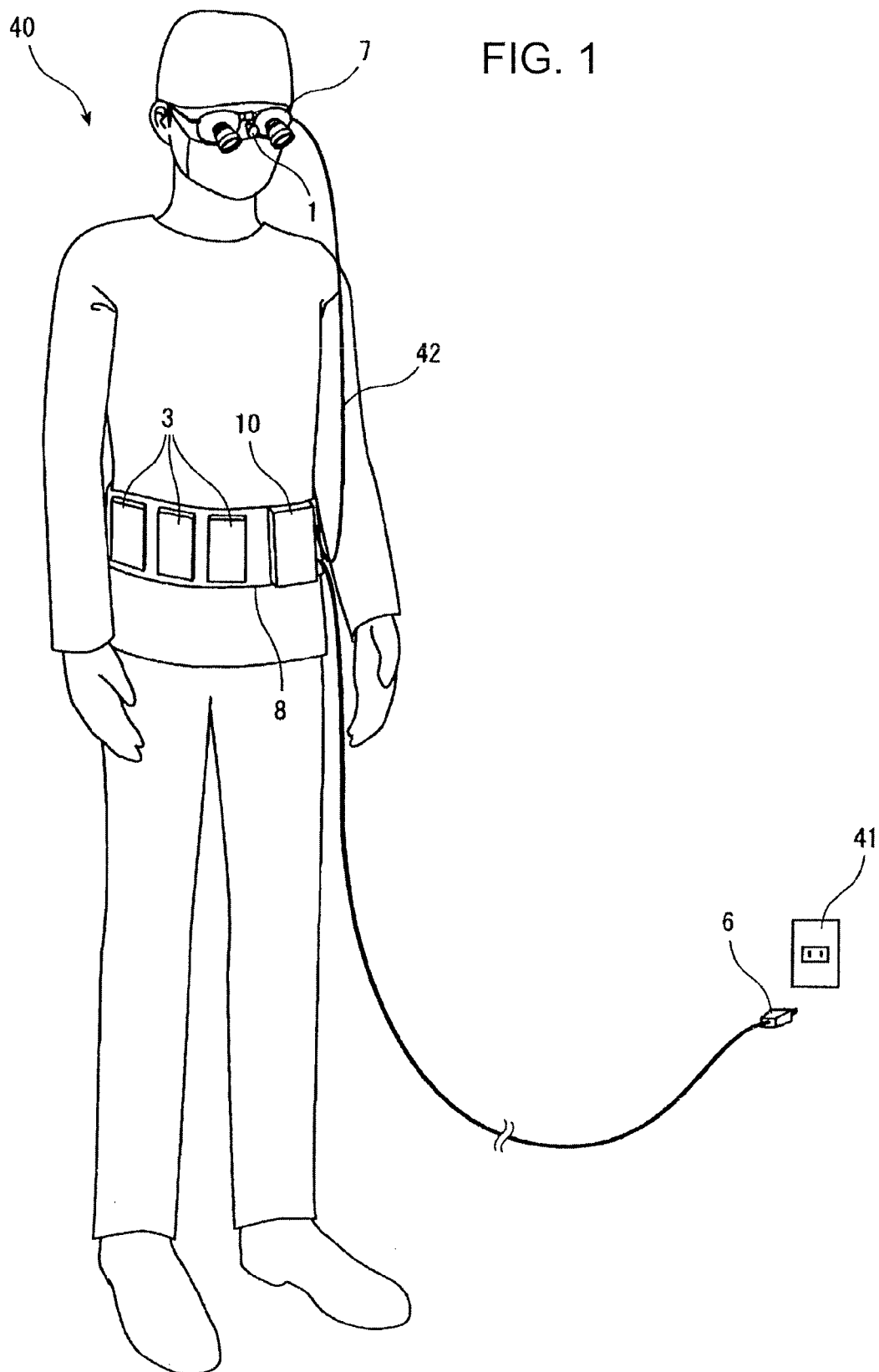
26 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets

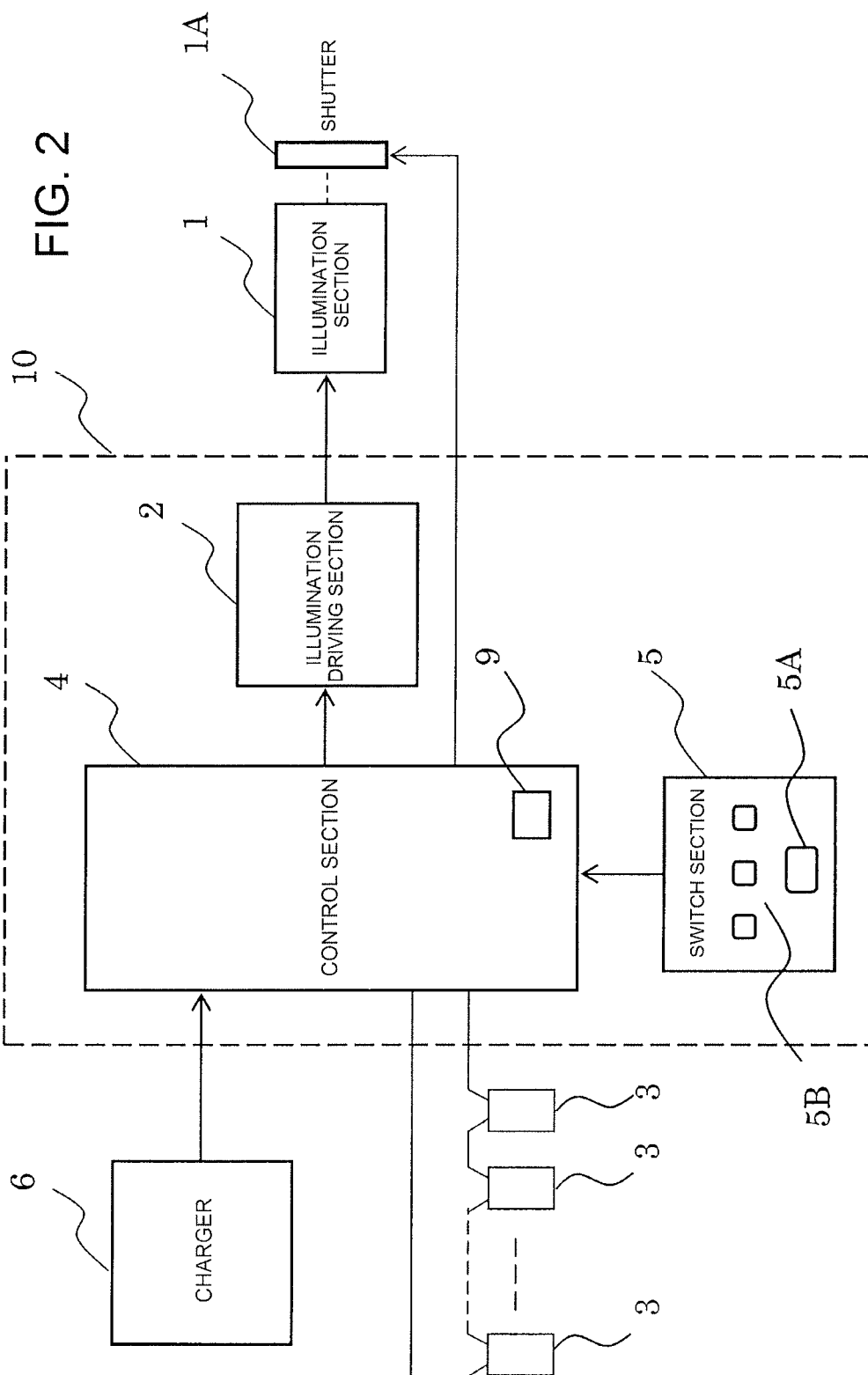


US 9,215,782 B2

Page 2

(51)	Int. Cl.		6,908,208 B1 *	6/2005	Hyde et al.	362/105
	<i>F21V 21/084</i>	(2006.01)	6,964,490 B2 *	11/2005	Scholz	362/33
	<i>F21V 23/04</i>	(2006.01)	8,833,953 B2 *	9/2014	Schmid et al.	362/33
	<i>G02B 7/00</i>	(2006.01)	8,920,013 B2 *	12/2014	Nakamura	362/572
	<i>G02B 25/00</i>	(2006.01)	2009/0174348 A1 *	7/2009	Cugini et al.	315/312
	<i>G02B 25/02</i>	(2006.01)	2010/0280328 A1 *	11/2010	Nguyen et al.	600/249
	<i>H05B 33/08</i>	(2006.01)	2011/0012535 A1 *	1/2011	West et al.	315/307
	<i>G02C 11/04</i>	(2006.01)	FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS			
(52)	<i>F21W 131/20</i>	(2006.01)	JP	2002-165388 A	6/2002	
	<i>F21Y 101/02</i>	(2006.01)	JP	2003-178602 A	6/2003	
	U.S. Cl.		JP	2003-307771	10/2003	
	CPC	<i>H05B 33/0815</i> (2013.01); <i>F21W 2131/20</i>	JP	2006-107846 A	4/2006	
		(2013.01); <i>F21Y 2101/02</i> (2013.01); <i>Y02B</i>	JP	2006-185755 A	7/2006	
		<i>20/44</i> (2013.01)	JP	2008-210547 A	9/2008	
			JP	2009-293146 A	12/2009	
			WO	WO 2005110220 A1 *	11/2005	A61B 5/11
(56)	References Cited	WO	WO2010/007785 A	1/2010		
	U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS					
	5,637,863 A *	6/1997	Sanborn et al.	250/221	* cited by examiner	





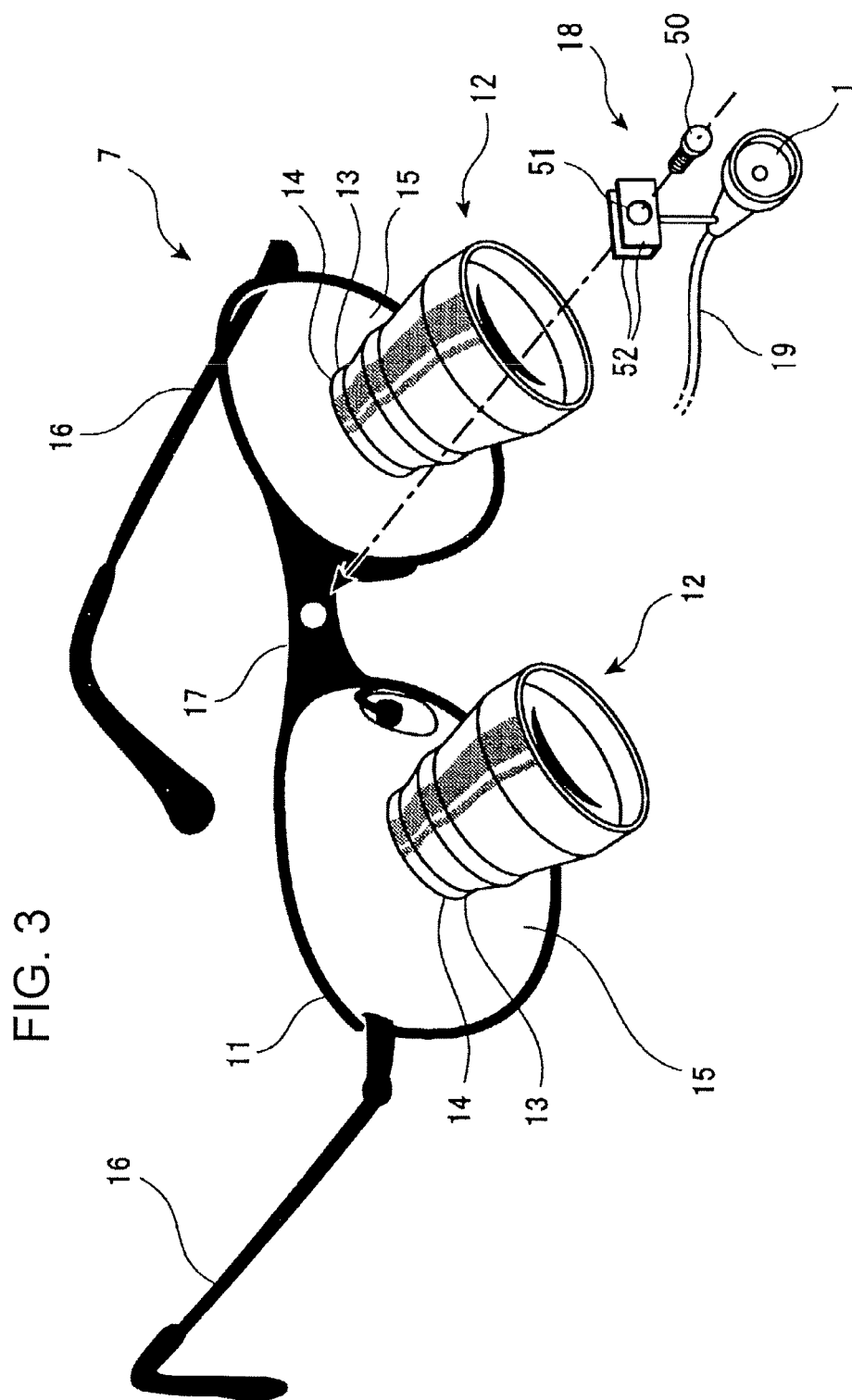


FIG. 4

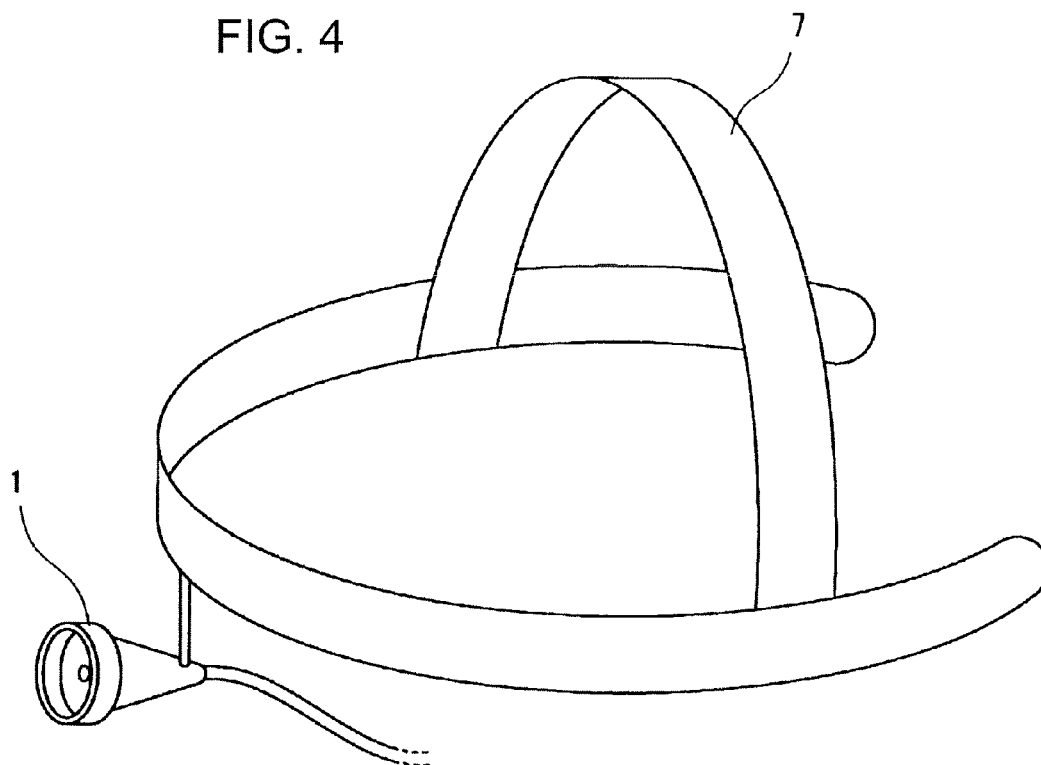


FIG. 5

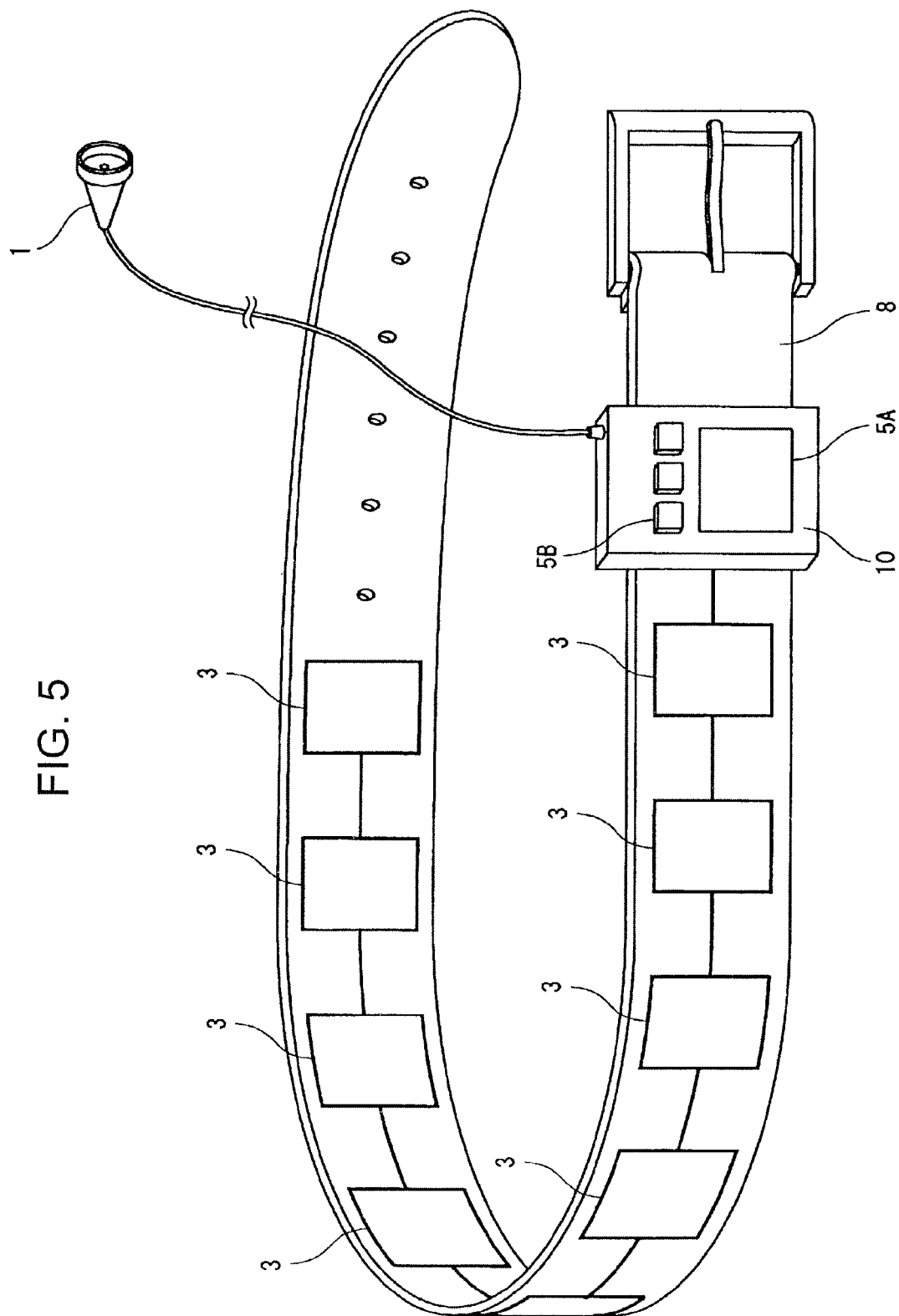
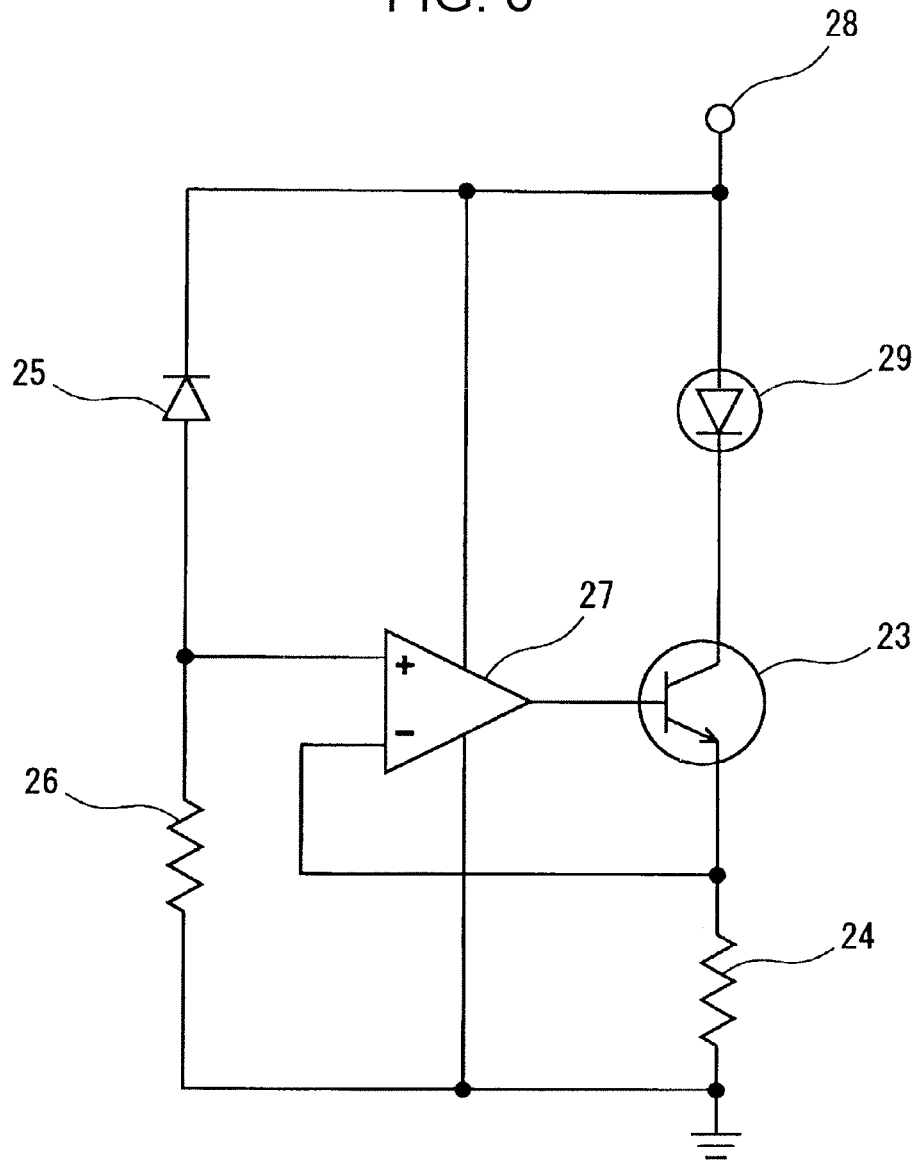


FIG. 6



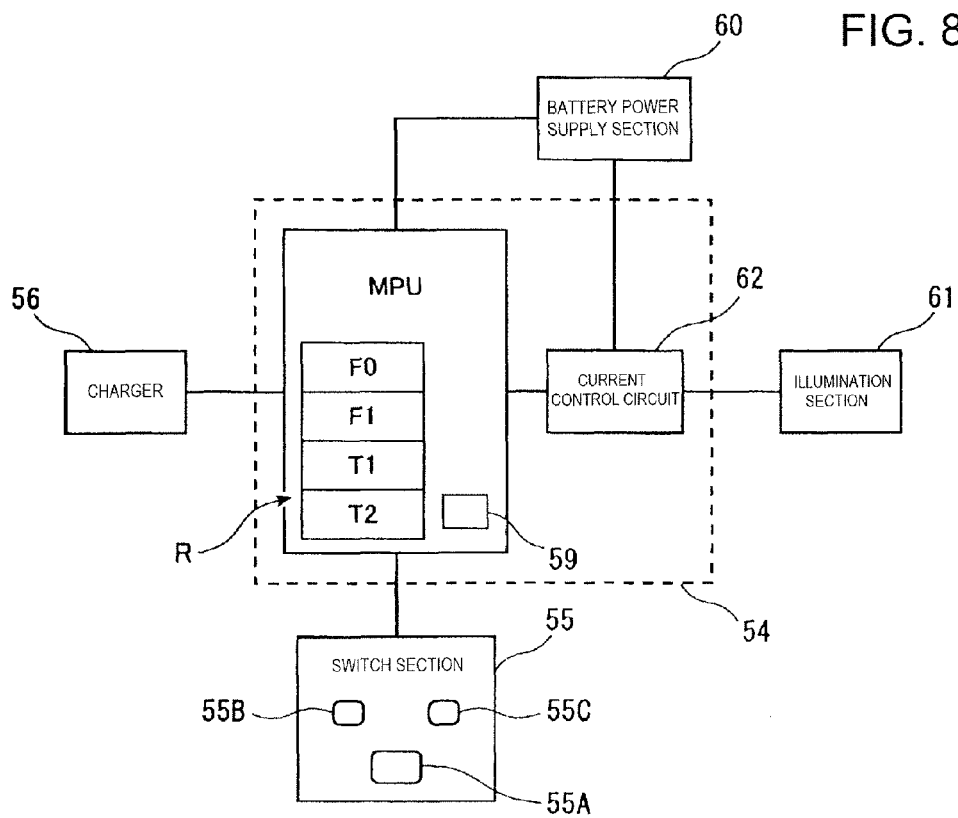
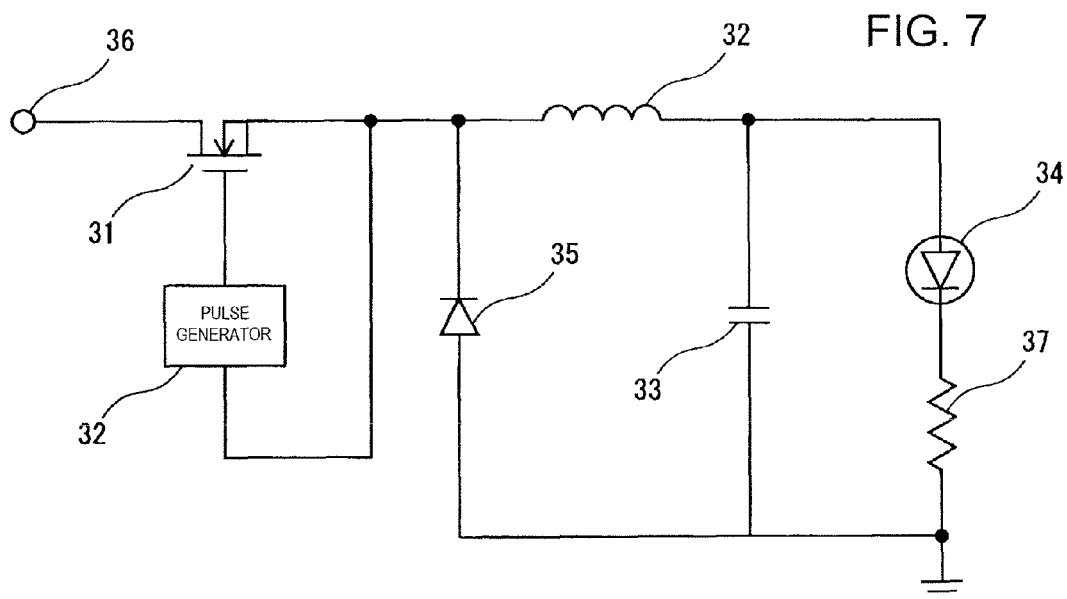
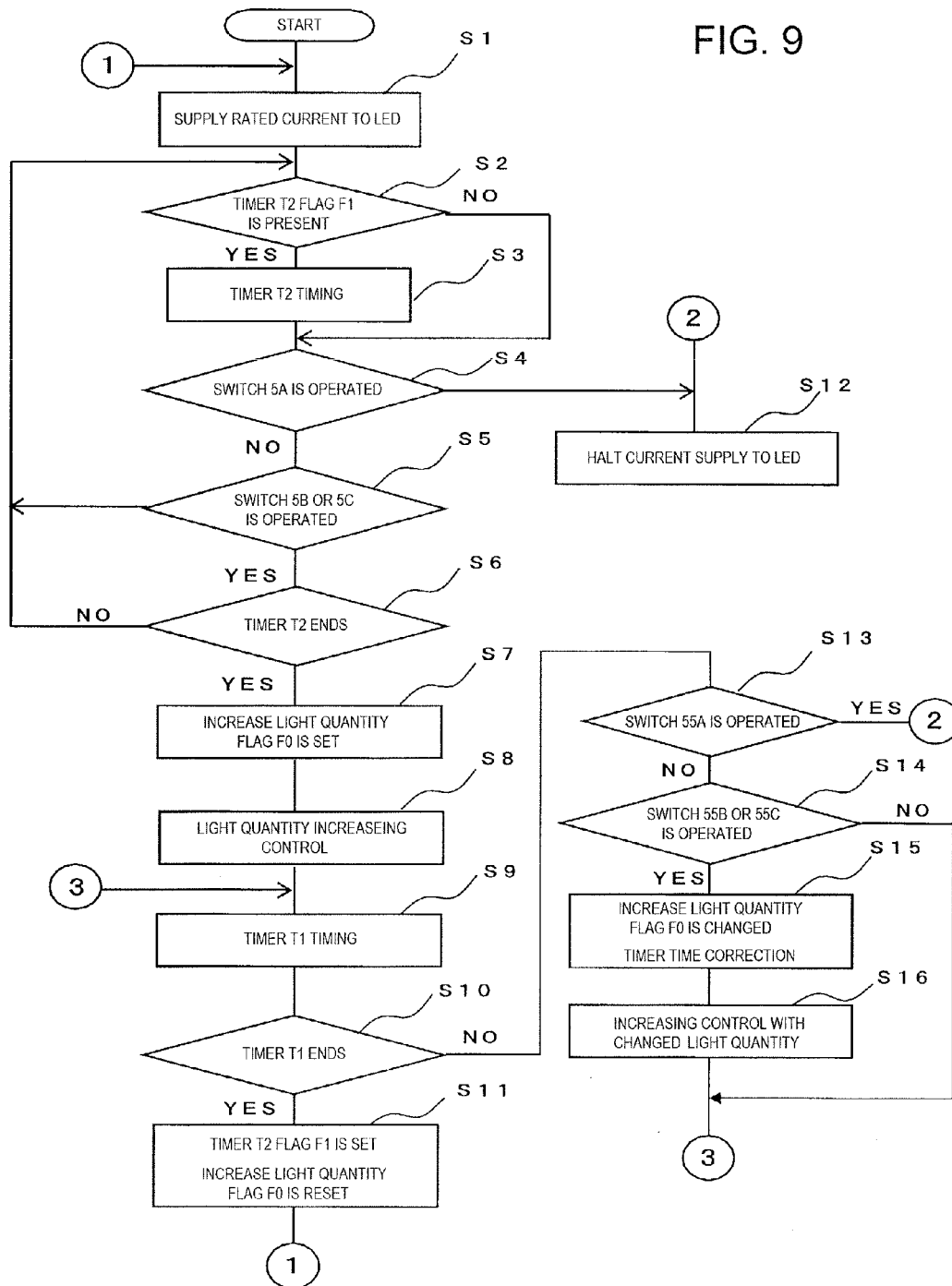


FIG. 9



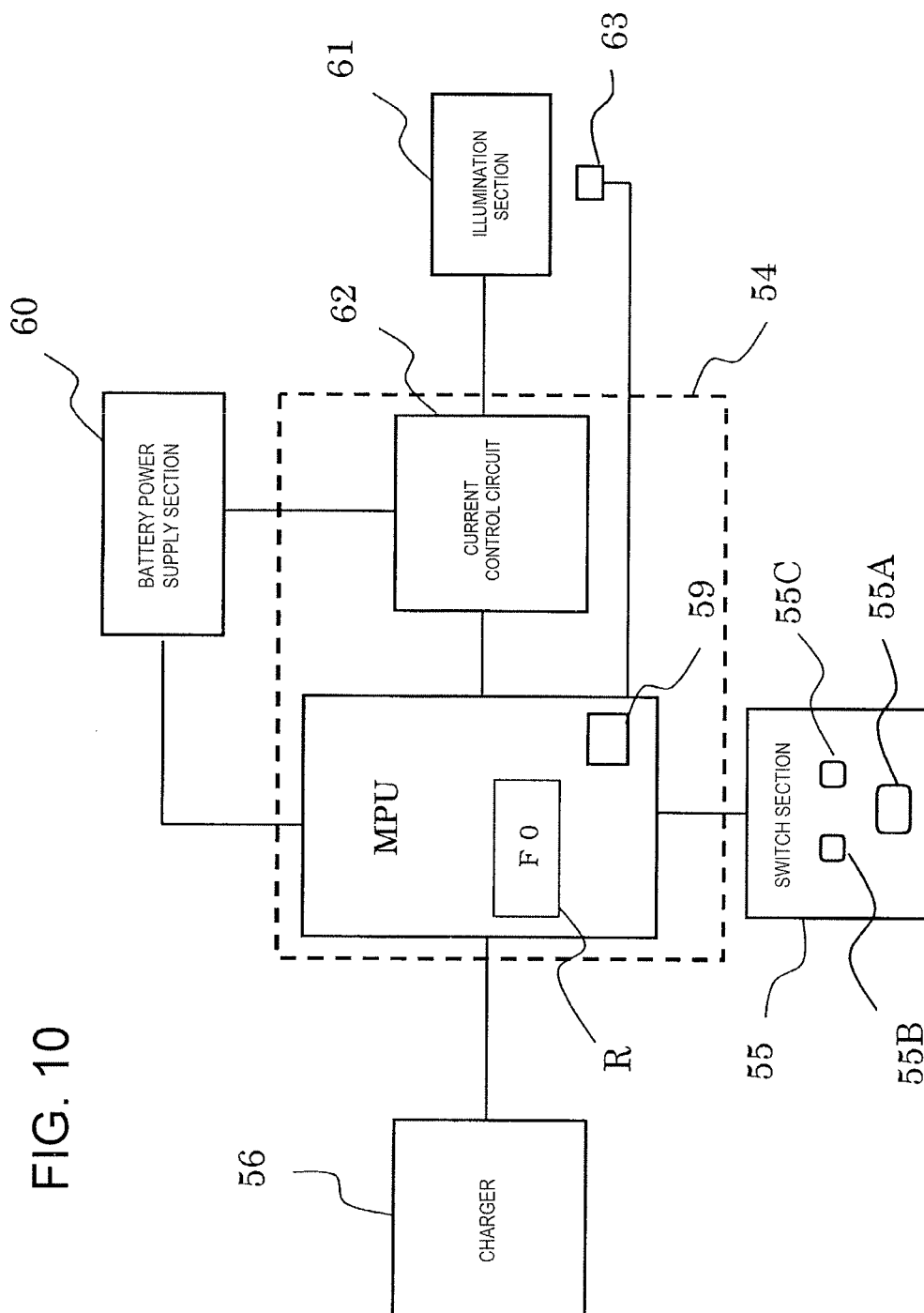


FIG. 11

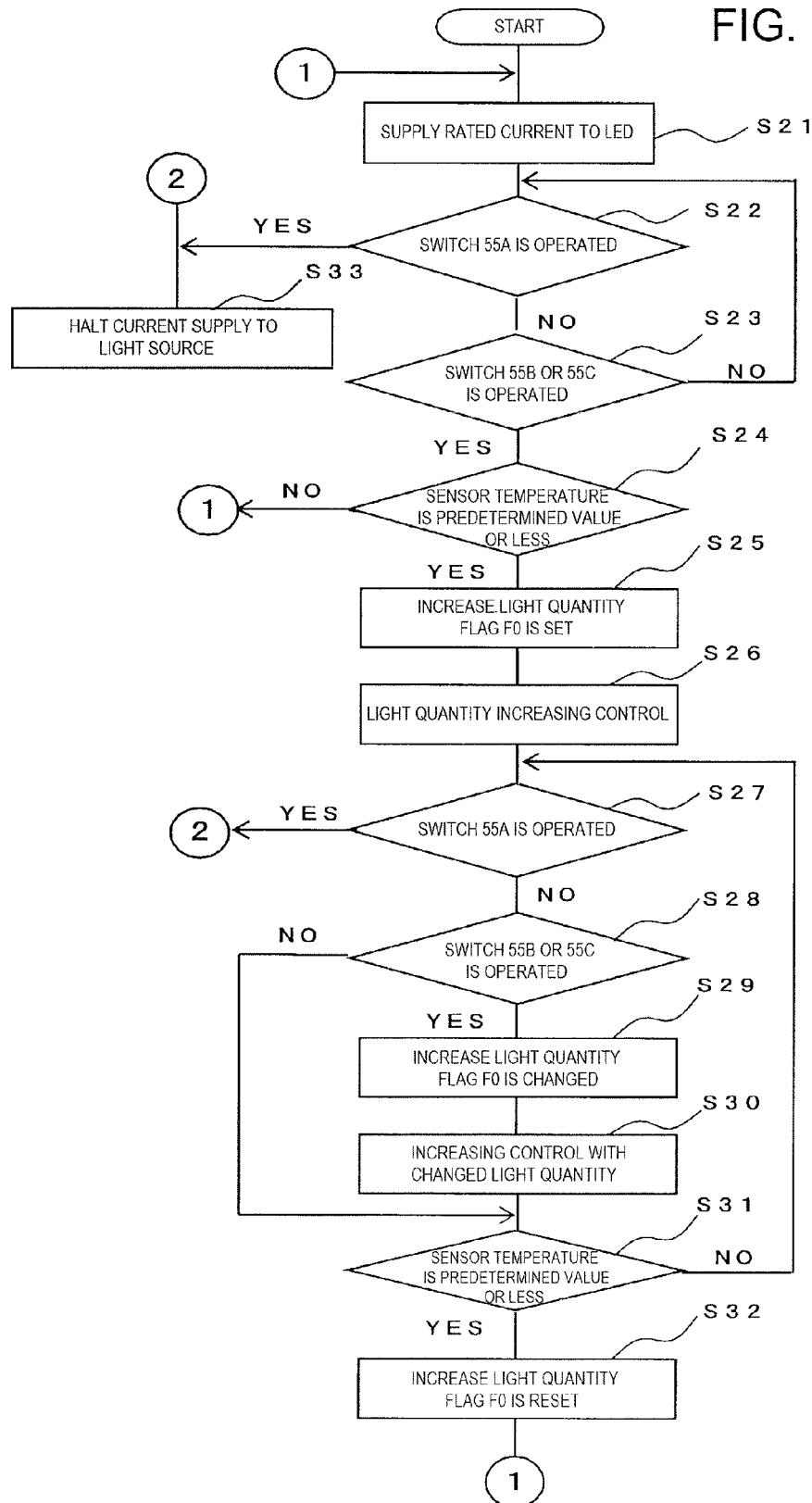


FIG. 12

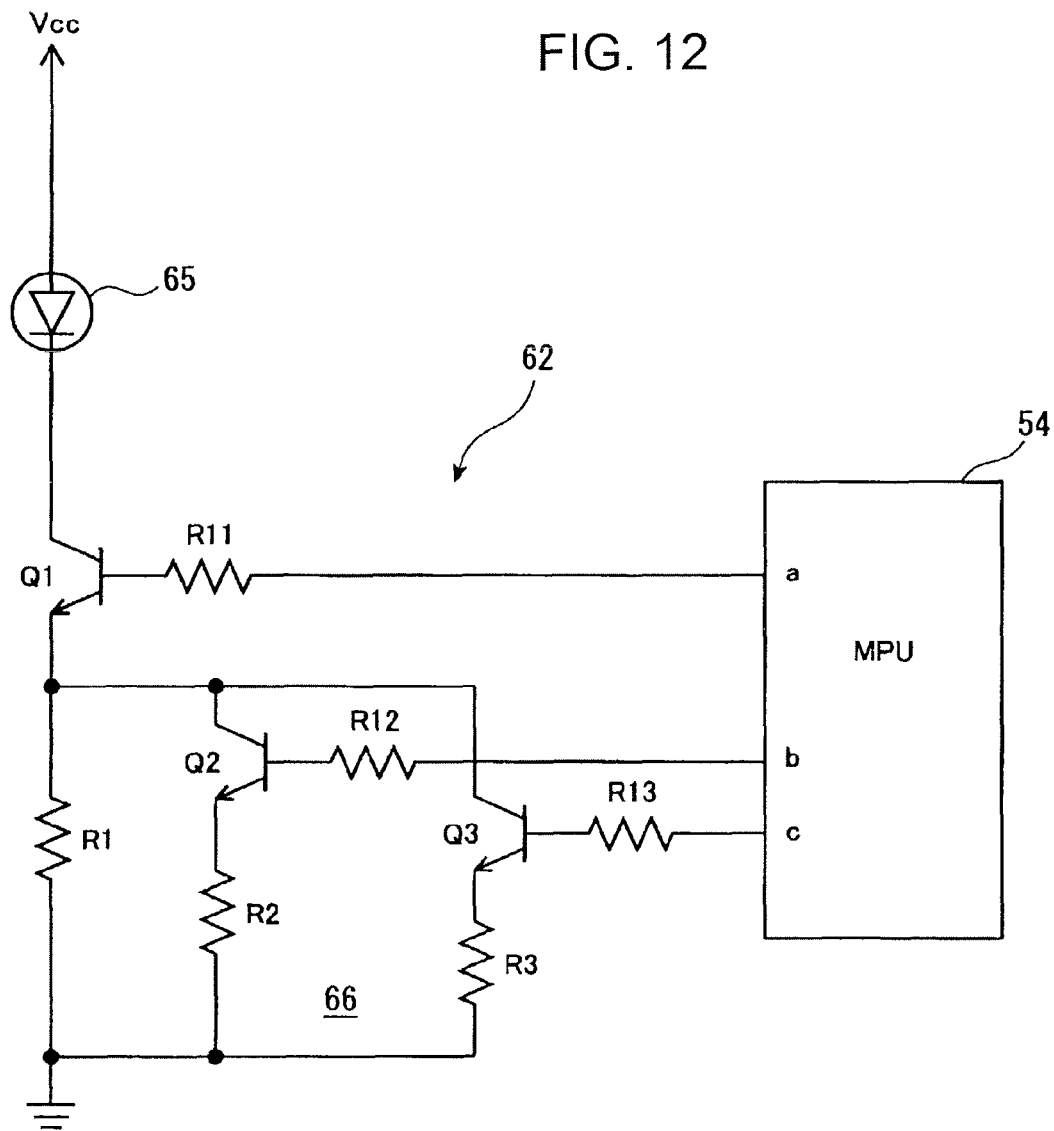
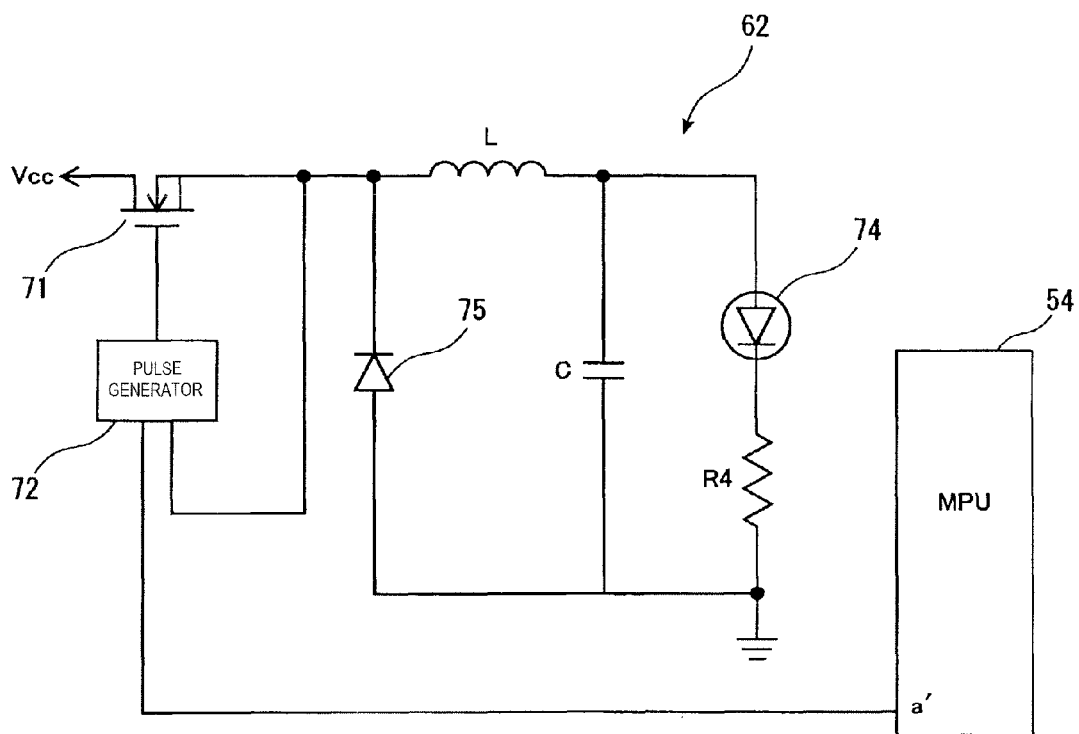


FIG. 13



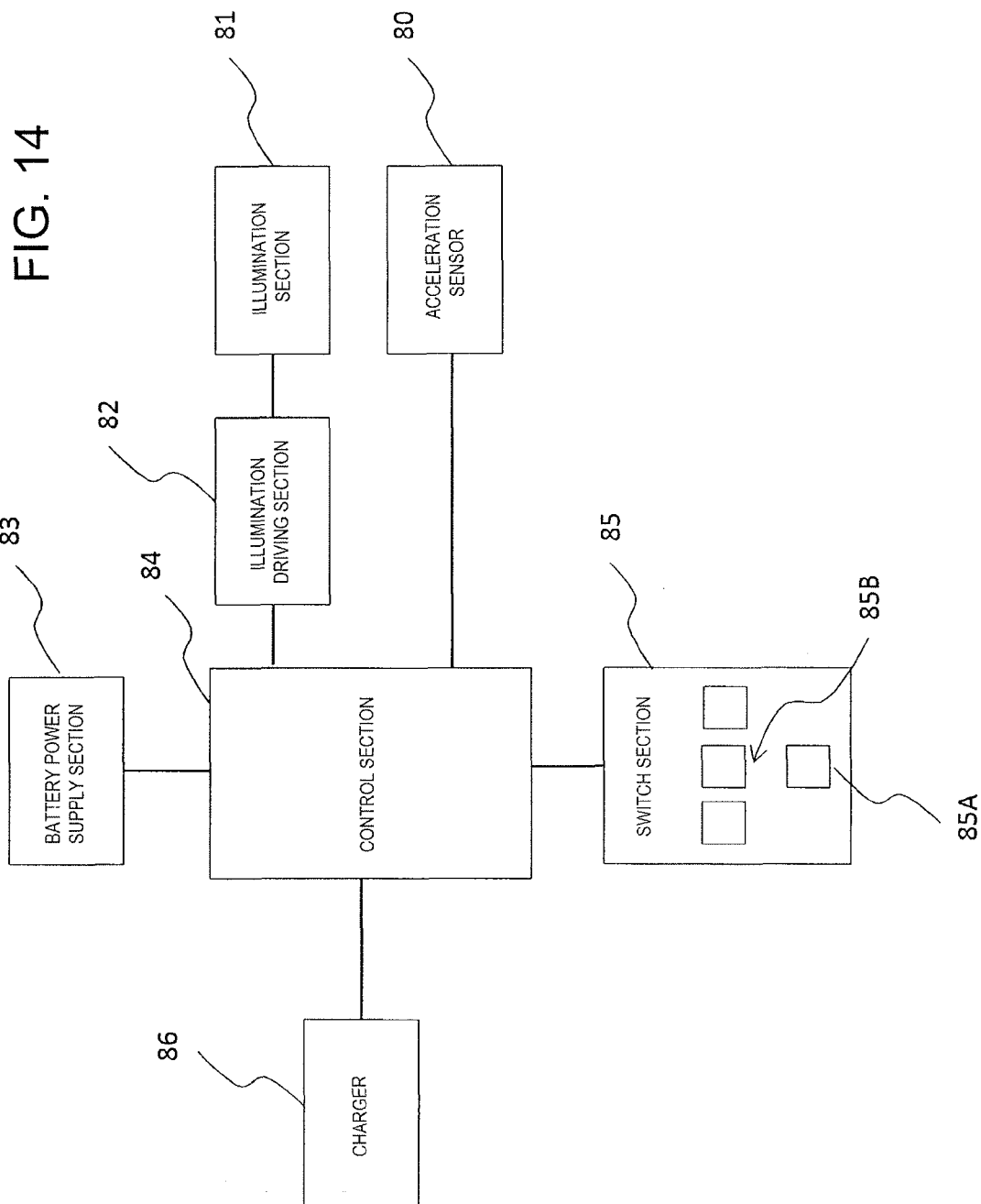


FIG. 15

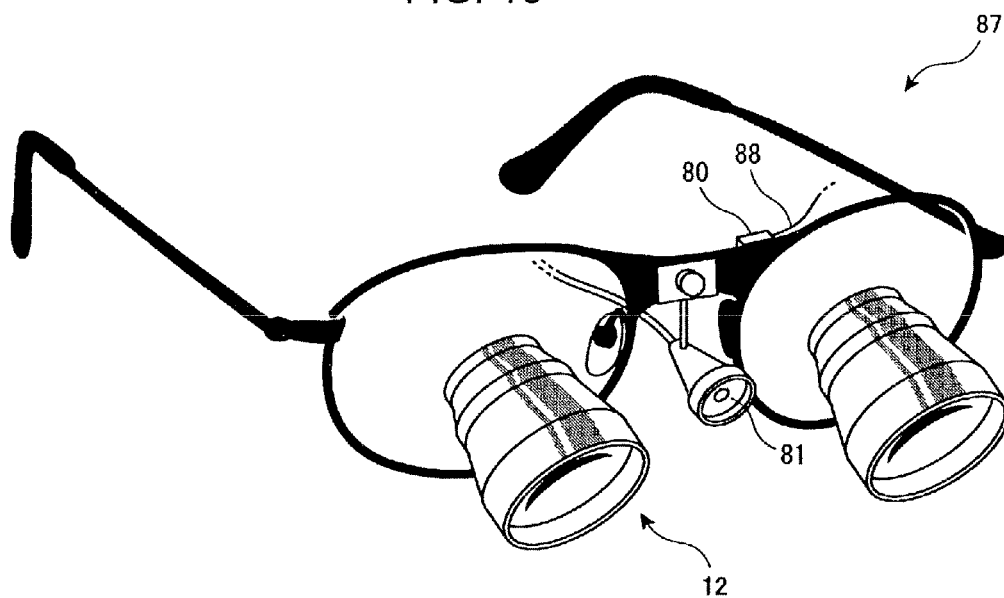
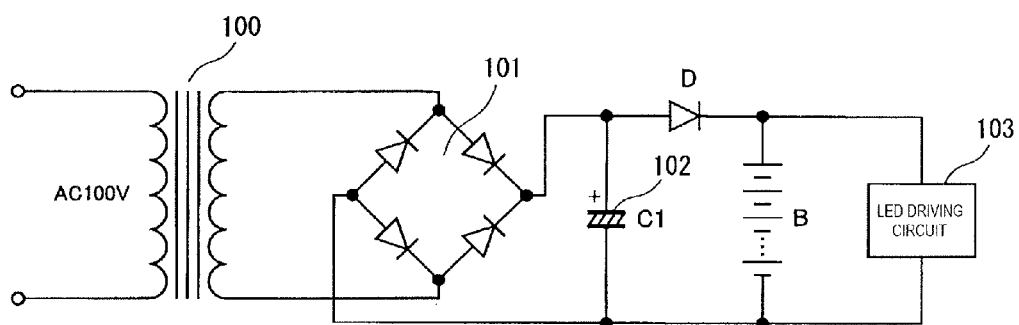
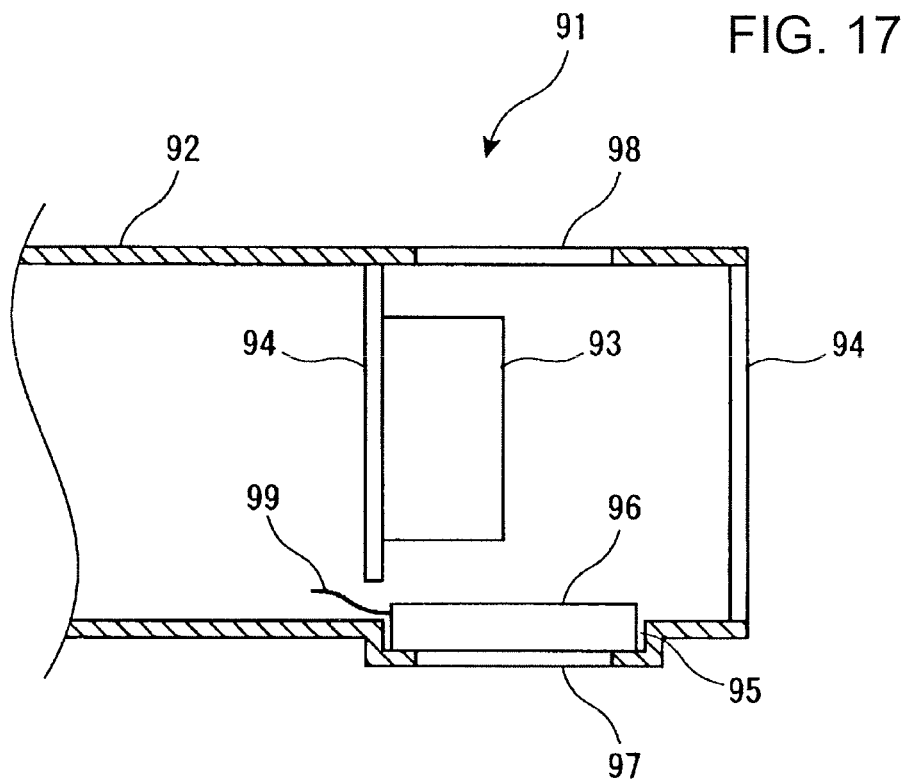


FIG. 16





1

MEDICAL LIGHT SOURCE DEVICE**RELATED APPLICATIONS**

The present application is National Phase of International Application No. PCT/JP2011/078209 filed Dec. 6, 2011, and claims priority from Japanese Application No. 2011-004941, filed Jan. 13, 2011.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a medical light source device for irradiating a treatment target portion with light by a light source in the medical treatment.

BACKGROUND ART

In medical light source devices used in the medical treatment (including surgical operations), a light source is placed in a rear upper position of an operator (practitioner) to irradiate the affected part. In the medical treatment, in increasing a quantity (illuminance) of light to irradiate the part targeted for the treatment, the light quantity of the entire light is increased, but in the case where the light is secured and installed in the ceiling or the like of the treatment room, there is a case that a sufficient quantity of light does not reach the part targeted for the treatment due to a shadow and the like.

Therefore, it is also known that the operator such as a surgeon wears the light source device on the body such as the head to perform the medical treatment, and sufficient brightness is secured by the operator directly irradiating the part targeted for the treatment with light.

As such a type of light source device that the operator wears the device on the body, a battery built-in type portable LED light is known which is provided with a clip capable of being put in a breast pocket or a brim of a cap of the operator (for example, see Patent Document 1).

Further, known are configurations of a cap with a light in which the LED light is attached to the brim and a battery separate from the light is also stored in the cap (for example, see Patent Documents 2 and 3).

PRIOR ART DOCUMENT**Patent Document**

Patent Document 1: Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 2006-185755

Patent Document 2: Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 2008-210547

Patent Document 3: Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 2009-293146

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION**Problems to be Solved by the Invention**

However, there are many cases where the operation in the medical field requires a long time, and it is necessary to secure a long illumination time. Further, in the operation, for example, depending on the treatment such as cutting and suture of a blood vessel or minute portion and the like, there is the time it is necessary to supply a large current to the light source to apply a higher quantity of light to the part. However, the conventional LED light has the limitation of capacity of

2

worn power supply (battery) due to the weight that enables the practitioner to wear, and is unsuitable for long hours of the treatment in the medical field.

In terms of the aforementioned respect, it is an object of the present invention to provide a medical light source device capable of securing a long illumination time required to use in operations in the medical field.

Means for Solving the Problem

To attain the above-mentioned object, as a first form thereof, the invention provides a medical light source device that is worn on the body of an operator to apply light to a target portion of the medical treatment, and that is characterized by having an illumination section provided with a light source, a holder to put the illumination section on the body of the operator, a power supply section that supplies power to the illumination section, an acceleration sensor that detects a motion of the operator, and a control section that controls the passage of current to the illumination section, where the control section controls to reduce illuminance of the illumination section or to halt the passage of current to the illumination section when the acceleration sensor detects acceleration of a predetermined value or more.

As a second form thereof, the invention provides a medical light source device that is worn on the body of an operator to apply light to a target portion of the medical treatment, and that is characterized by having an illumination section provided with a light source, a holder to put the illumination section on the body of the operator, a battery power supply section that supplies power to the illumination section, a charger that is connected to a commercial power supply and that has an AC adapter to charge the battery power supply section, and a battery holding belt to put the battery power supply section and the charger on the body of the operator, where the battery holding belt has a means for being electrically connected to a terminal of the battery power supply section, and a means for electrically connecting the AC adapter to the battery power supply section.

Herein, since the acceleration sensor that detects a motion of the operator is provided, and the motion of the operator is detected by the acceleration sensor, control is performed to reduce illuminance of the illumination section or halt the passage of current to the illumination section, and consumption of an AC power supply or DC battery power supply is thereby suppressed.

Then, the battery power supply section is characterized by continuing a power supply to the illumination section without causing instantaneous interruption of supply, when the commercial power supply fails or connection to the AC adapter is interrupted.

The holder is characterized by being a binocular loupe worn on the head of the operator. Further, the holder is characterized by being a cap or a head band put on the head of the operator. Then, the battery holding belt is characterized by being a belt wound around the waist of the operator.

Then, the illumination section is characterized by having an installation means for enabling detachable attachment to the holder.

Then, it is a feature that the battery power supply section is comprised of a plurality of batteries, and that the battery holding belt holds the batteries with the batteries embedded in the belt.

Further, the device is characterized by having a switch section that adjusts on/off the illumination section and the intensity of illumination, and a control section that controls on/off of the illumination section, while controlling the pas-

3

sage of a certain amount of current to the illumination section corresponding to designation of the intensity of illumination.

Then, the control section is characterized by controlling on/off of the illumination section, while controlling lighting of the illumination section by pulse driving with a duty ratio corresponding to designation of the intensity of illumination.

Further, the control section is characterized by performing both control of the illumination section and control of charging the battery power supply section with the charger connected.

Furthermore, it is a feature that the switch section and the control section are integrated to form a control unit, and that the control unit is held with the battery holding belt.

Still furthermore, it is a feature that a fan to cool the illumination section is attached to the holder. Then, the fan is characterized by being incorporated into a housing of the illumination section to cool the light source.

As a third aspect thereof, the invention provides a medical light source device that is worn on the body of an operator to apply light to a target portion of the medical treatment, and is characterized by having an illumination section provided with a light source having durability even when a passing current exceeds a rated value, a holder to put the illumination section on the body of the operator, a power supply section that supplies power to the illumination section, a control section provided with a current control circuit for controlling an average current value fed from the power supply section to the illumination section from a rated value to an increase value higher than the rated value, a first switch to light the illumination section, and a second switch to light the illumination section with an increase quantity of light, where the control section responds to ON operation of the second switch, and feeds the increase value of current to the illumination section only for a predetermined period.

Herein, the device is further provided with an acceleration sensor that detects a motion of the operator, and the control section detects the motion of the operator with the acceleration sensor, and thereby controls to reduce illuminance of the illumination section or halt the passage of current to the illumination section.

Then, the predetermined period is characterized by being set based on a temperature increase time characteristic of the light source due to the passage of the increase value of current. Then, the predetermined period is characterized by being set so that a temperature of the light source within the predetermined period does not exceed a maximum allowable value, based on the temperature increase time characteristic of the light source.

Further, it is a feature that the increase value higher than the rated value is set at a plurality of stages, and is selected by operation of the second switch.

Furthermore, the control section is characterized by halting feed of the increase value of current to the illumination section for a period required for the temperature of the light source to fall below the rated allowable value after the increase value of current is fed to the illumination section, even when ON operation of the second switch is performed.

Then, it is a feature that the device is provided with a holding belt to put the power supply section on the body of the operator, the first switch, the second switch and the control section are integrated to form a control unit, and that the control unit is held with the holding belt.

As a fourth aspect thereof, the invention provides a medical light source device that is worn on the body of an operator to apply light to a target portion of the medical treatment, and is characterized by having an illumination section provided with a light source having durability even when a passing

4

current exceeds a rated value, a holder to put the illumination section on the body of the operator, a power supply section that supplies power to the illumination section, a control section provided with a current control circuit for controlling an average current value fed from the power supply section to the illumination section from a rated value to an increase value higher than the rated value, a first switch to light the illumination section, at least one second switch to light the illumination section with an increase quantity of light, and a temperature sensor that detects a temperature of the light source, where the control section responds to ON/OFF operation of the second switch, and feeds the increase value of current to the illumination section within a range in which the temperature of the light source does not exceed a beforehand set maximum allowable value.

Herein, the device is further provided with an acceleration sensor that detects a motion of the operator, and the control section detects the motion of the operator with the acceleration sensor, and thereby controls to reduce illuminance of the illumination section or halt the passage of current to the illumination section.

Then, it is a feature that the increase value higher than the rated value is set at a plurality of stages, and is selected by operation of the second switch.

Further, the control section is characterized by halting feed of the increase value of current to the illumination section in the case where the temperature of the light source does not reduce from the beforehand set maximum allowable value by a predetermined value or more, even when ON operation of the second switch is performed.

Then, it is a feature that the device is provided with a holding belt to put the power supply section on the body of the operator, the first switch, the second switch and the control section are integrated to form a control unit, and that the control unit is held with the holding belt.

Advantageous Effect of the Invention

According to the invention, it is possible to control to reduce illuminance of the illumination section or halt the passage of current to the illumination section by detecting a motion of the operator by the acceleration sensor, and it is thereby possible to provide the medical light source device for enabling consumption of the AC power supply or DC battery power supply to be suppressed.

Further, according to the invention, by holding the power supply section that supplies power to the illumination section with the belt wearable on part of the body, it is possible to secure the required power supply section on the body of the operator.

Furthermore, according to the invention, in the light source device by the light source wearable on the body of the operator, in the case where the need for particularly increasing the quantity of light arises, by feeding the current of the maximum value or less exceeding the rated value (continuous rated value) for a predetermined period within the range in which the light source does not deteriorate due to the effect of heating, it is possible to increase the quantity of light without using any complicated configuration. Accordingly, a medical light source device smaller in size is provided without needing a large capacity of power supply section and particular heat dissipation measures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an explanatory view showing a state of wearing a medical light source device according to an Embodiment of the invention;

5

FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an electric circuit of the medical light source device according to the Embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 3 is an explanatory view when a holder of the medical light source device according to the Embodiment of the invention is a binocular loupe;

FIG. 4 is an explanatory view when a holder of the medical light source device according to the Embodiment of the invention is a head band;

FIG. 5 is an explanatory view of a holding belt of the medical light source device according to the Embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 6 is a configuration explanatory view of an illumination driving section by constant-current driving according to the Embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 7 is an explanatory view of a configuration of the illumination driving section by a pulse driving scheme according to the Embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 8 is a block diagram illustrating an electric circuit of a medical light source device according to Embodiment 2 of the invention;

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating a processing procedure for a control section to control lighting of an illumination section according to Embodiment 2 of the invention;

FIG. 10 is a block diagram illustrating an electric circuit of a medical light source device according to Embodiment 3 of the invention;

FIG. 11 is a flowchart illustrating a processing procedure for a control section to control lighting of an illumination section according to Embodiment 3 of the invention;

FIG. 12 illustrates a specific circuit configuration showing an example of a current control circuit according to the Embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 13 illustrates a circuit configuration in which a pulse driving scheme is adopted in the current control circuit according to the Embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 14 is a block diagram illustrating an electric circuit of a medical light source device according to Embodiment 4 of the invention;

FIG. 15 is an explanatory view when a holder according to Embodiment 4 of the invention is a binocular loupe;

FIG. 16 is a diagram illustrating a circuit configuration of a power supply section when power is supplied from an AC commercial power supply to the medical light source device of the invention; and

FIG. 17 is a diagram showing a sectional side elevation of a configuration of the illumination section with a built-in cooling fan.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the invention will be described below with reference to drawings.

A medical light source device according to Embodiment 1 shown in FIG. 1 enables a power supply section to be held on the body of an operator. In FIG. 1, an illumination section 1 is held by a binocular loupe worn by an operator 40 and is worn on the head of the operator 40. Accordingly, in this Example, the binocular loupe functions as a holder 7. As a light source of the illumination section 1, an LED is used in this Embodiment, but the invention is not limited thereto.

Then, as part of the body of the operator 40, in this Embodiment, a holding belt 8 of the power supply section is wound around the waist. To the holding belt 8 are attached power supply sections 3 and a control unit 10. The power supply sections 3 are connected to the control unit 10, and the control

6

unit 10 supplies an adequate driving current to the illumination section 1 through a code 42 to control illumination operation.

The power supply section may be an AC power supply or DC power supply. When the power supply section is a DC power supply, the battery power supply sections 3 are not limited to a plurality of sections, and there is a case that a single large-sized battery power supply section 3 is allowed as long as the section 3 is capable of supplying stable power to the illumination section 1 over a long time, but even such heavy battery power supplies are capable of being worn on part of the body by being attached to the battery holding belt 8.

Then, in the present invention, even when the illumination section 1 is an AC power supply driving type light source, by converting the DC voltage from the battery from the DC voltage into the AC voltage (AC voltage of a desired frequency) with an inverter (DC/AC converter), the practitioner is capable of wearing the medical light source device of the invention to use without pulling the power supply cord during the medical treatment. Accordingly, in the application of the invention, the power supply section 3 includes not only a DC power supply by the battery but also an AC power supply that is AC-converted from DC. Further, when the practitioner performs the medical treatment in a fixed position, it is also natural that the AC commercial power supply itself from the power supply cord is capable of being used as a power supply of the illumination section.

Further, the control unit 10 performs charging control on the battery power supply sections 3 when a charger 6 with a plug inserted therein is connected to an outlet 41, and is capable of performing illumination operation by the illumination section 1 while charging the battery power supply sections 3.

Thus, the operator finishes the medical treatment while holding the battery power supply sections 3 with the holding belt 8 attached to part of the body, and the device is suitable as a medical light source device required of long-duration medical treatment. Further, when necessary, it is also possible to perform operation while charging. Moreover, stable illuminance is obtained since the passage of current to the illumination section 1 is controlled by the control unit 10 attached to the battery holding belt 8, and in terms of the respect, the light source device is suitable for medical care.

In this way, in the medical light source device according to Embodiment 1, the power supply sections are attached to the holding belt, and the operator wears the holding belt that holds the power supply sections on part of the body. Then, when the power supply section is a DC power supply, it is possible to carry either of the battery power supply section comprised of a large-sized battery and the battery power supply section comprised of a number of small-sized batteries. Therefore, it is possible to ensure the large power supply capacity enabling the operator to obtain a sufficient illumination time in performing the medical treatment.

Each configuration of the medical light source device as shown in FIG. 1 will be described next more specifically. FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an electric circuit, and is comprised of the illumination section 1 provided with an LED as a light source, an illumination driving section 2, a plurality of rechargeable lithium ion battery power supply sections 3 mutually connected in series or parallel, a control section 4 comprised of an MPU board, for example, a switch section 5 provided with a power supply ON/OFF switch 5A and three selection switches 5B to adjust the intensity of illumination of

7

the illumination section 1 to high, middle and low, and an AC adapter as the charger 6 to charge the battery power supply sections 3.

In this electric circuit, the illumination driving section 2, control section 4 and switch section 5 are integrated to form the control unit 10. Then, the illumination section 1 and battery power supply sections 3 are configured while being separate from the control unit 10, and are electrically connected to the control unit 10 when operating. Further, the charger 6 is capable of being connected to the control unit 10 when necessary.

The control section 4 controls the illumination operation of the illumination section 1 through the illumination driving section 2, when a power supply ON signal is input from the switch section 5 by switching on the power supply ON/OFF switch 5A. Then, when an illumination intensity selection signal is input from the switch section 5 by operating the selection switch 5B, the control section 4 controls the illumination driving section 2 so that a constant current associated with the intensity of light designated at this point is applied to the illumination section 1.

FIG. 6 shows a configuration of the illumination driving section 2 that drives the illumination section 1 with a constant current. In FIG. 6, the illumination driving section 2 is comprised of a driving transistor 23 connected on its collector side to an LED 29 of the illumination section 1, a resistance 24 connected to the emitter side of the transistor 23 with the other end grounded, a constant-voltage diode 25 connected to a power supply terminal 28 in parallel with the LED 29, a resistance 26 connected at one end to the constant-voltage diode 25 with the other end grounded, and an operation amplifier 27 in which the + input side thereof is connected to the middle point of the constant-voltage diode 25 and the resistance 26, the - input side thereof is connected to the middle point of the emitter side of the transistor 23 and the resistance 24, and the output side thereof is connected to the base side of the transistor 23. Further, the other end of the LED 29 of the illumination section 1 is connected to the collector side of the transistor 23 is connected to the power supply terminal 28 to which is supplied power of the battery power supply sections 3.

In the illumination driving section 2 as shown in FIG. 6 with such a configuration, when the control section 4 supplies the voltage associated with the designated illumination intensity based on the operation of the selection switch 5B to the power supply terminal 28, the transistor 23 carries the base voltage by the operation amplifier 27 and is ON, and the current is fed to the LED 29. Meanwhile, the current is also fed to the path of the constant-voltage diode 25 and the resistance 26, and the terminal voltage of the resistance 26 applied to the + input side of the operation amplifier 27 is constant. Then, when the current passing through the LED 29 exceeds a set value, the current passing through the resistance 24 also increases, the terminal voltage of the resistance 24 applied to the - input side of the operation amplifier 27 increases, the operation amplifier 27 therefore controls the base voltage to turn off the transistor 23, and the current is thereby not fed to the LED. This operation is always repeated, and it is thereby possible to perform constant-current operation.

Controlling the emission operation of the illumination section 1 is not limited to the above-mentioned constant-current driving scheme, and may be a pulse driving scheme for controlling a duty ratio corresponding to designation of the illumination intensity with a switch device on the circuit such as, for example, a transistor, MOSFET, etc. and thereby controlling a current fed to the illumination section 1.

8

FIG. 7 shows a configuration of the illumination driving section 2 by the pulse driving scheme. In FIG. 7, for example, MOSFET is used as a switch device 31, and is connected so that a PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) signal from a pulse generator 32 is input to the gate side thereof. When the PWM signal becomes a high level, the switch device 31 is turned on, and the current flows from the input side connected to the power supply terminal 36, to which the voltage of the battery power supply section 3 is applied, to the load side.

To the load side of the switch device 31 are connected an LED 34 of the illumination section 1 and a resistance 37 which is grounded. In the prior stage, a smoothing circuit comprised of a coil 32 and a capacitor 33 is provided, and it is configured that a pulse output by switching operation is averaged and output. In the stage before the coil 32, a diode 35 is provided to continue to supply a current to the coil 32 when the switch device 31 is switched off. By this means, by controlling the on time (off time) of the switch device 31, it is possible to efficiently adjust the current fed to the illumination section 1. Accordingly, in this case, the control section 4 is capable of adjusting brightness of the illumination section 1 by performing control for changing the duty ratio of the pulse generator 32.

In FIG. 2, the control section 4 checks the power supply capacity of the battery power supply sections 3, and when the section 4 detects a reduction in the voltage, lights an indicator 9 to warn. Then, when the charger 6 is connected to the control unit 10, the section 4 controls current supply to charge the battery power supply sections 3 from the charger 6, and charges the battery power supply sections 3.

As described previously, as a light source, it is possible to use another light source other than an LED, and in the case of using an LED, the LED light is low in the caloric value, and has the advantage that an irradiation target substance is hard to undergo the effect by heat when the substance is irradiated for a long time. Accordingly, in the medical operation continuing over several hours, the device does not hurt tissue of the body, and is excellent as a light source of the medical operation.

In order for an operator to wear the illumination section 1 on the head of the operator, in the example as shown in FIG. 3, as in the case of FIG. 1, the illumination section 1 is attached using a binocular loupe as the holder 7. The binocular loupe is widely used in various fields such as the medical field, precision working and jewel processing as a means for enlarging a local viewing target substance at hand to visually identify, and is comprised of a main glasses attachment frame 11 with the same structure as glasses, binocular loupe bodies 12 (main glasses) to enlarge an image of a working subject, main glasses attachment portions 13 to attach the binocular loupe bodies 12 to the main glasses attachment frame 11, focus adjustment sections 14 for enabling compensation for eyesight of a precision operator, main glasses attachment carrier lenses 15 to attach the binocular loupe bodies, and frame temple portions 16 to be worn on the precision operator.

When the illumination section 1 is attached to the binocular loupe, the illumination section 1 is attached to a bridge 17 of the binocular loupe with an attachment means 18. The attachment means 18 is comprised of a pair of opposite plates 52 that sandwich the bridge 17 of the binocular loupe, screw holes 51 provided in respective opposite plates 52, and a screw 50, the screw 50 penetrates a through hole also formed in the bridge 17 of the binocular loupe and the screw holes 51 of the opposite plates 52 and is secured, and the illumination section 1 is attached to the binocular loupe.

Then, a current-carrying code **19** from the control unit **10** to the illumination section **1** is held in the main glasses attachment frame **11** and the frame temple portions **16** with an appropriate means, not shown, and is thereby prevented from hanging in front of the body of the operator.

By thus combining the binocular loupe and the illumination section **1**, it is possible to achieve a deeper focus depth required of the binocular loupe.

The holder **7** is not limited to such a binocular loupe, and may be a cap or a head band. FIG. **4** shows an example where a head band is used as the holder **7**, and the illumination section **1** is attached to the head band. The head band is made of a resin member, is held on the head of the operator by its elasticity and can thereby be fixed. The head band is not limited to such a configuration, and also as the material, there are various modes such as cloth and rubber.

Further, in the head band exemplified in FIG. **4**, although the illumination section **1** and the headband are integrated, as in the example of the binocular loupe, by constructing a configuration in which the illumination section **1** is detachable with respect to the head band as appropriate with an attachment means such as the attachment means **18** using the screw **50** as shown in FIG. **3** and a clip, it is possible to also use general-purpose head bands used in various manners as the holder **7**.

In this way, by the illumination section **1** being worn on the head of the operator, even when the operator changes the working position, it is possible to ensure sufficient illuminance and irradiation range at hand.

In addition, as described above, the illumination section **1** may be attached to a head band, or may be configured integrally with a head band. Further, the electric code from the illumination section **1** is connected to the control unit **10**, and is preferably connected via a code reel to wind the code.

FIG. **5** shows the battery holding belt **8** that holds the battery power supply sections **3** for enabling the operator to wear the battery power supply sections **3** on part of the body. As described previously, although there is the case of a single battery power supply section **3**, as in FIG. **1**, also in this example, a plurality of battery power supply sections **3** is connected to one another with a code reel, and is further connected to the control unit **10** with the code reel, and the battery power supply sections **3** and the control unit **10** are thereby arranged circularly on the battery holding belt **8**. As shown in the figure, the battery holding belt **8** holds a plurality of battery power supply sections **3** with the sections **3** embedded in the belt. By this means, the operator winds the battery holding belt **8** around the waist, is capable of wearing the battery power supply sections **3** and the control unit **10** on the body together with the illumination section **1** during the medical treatment, and is able to perform the medical treatment while operating the power supply ON/OFF switch **5A** and the selection switches **5B** to adjust the illumination intensity to three ways of high, middle and low disposed on the front of the control unit **10**.

Further, it is also possible to always connect the charger **6** to the control unit **10**. In this case, since the control section **4** concurrently performs both control of the illumination section **1** and control of charging the battery power supply sections **3**, the light is applied from the illumination section **1** while charging, and it is thereby possible to support work continuing for a long time.

In the above-mentioned medical light source device, the battery power supply sections **3** are worn on the body of the operator with the battery holding belt, both of a large-sized battery and a number of small-sized batteries can thus be carried, and it is thereby possible to secure the large power

supply capacity enabling the operator to obtain a sufficient illumination time in performing the treatment in the medical field.

Meanwhile, by suppressing power consumption in the battery power supply section, it is possible to obtain an illumination time required to perform the treatment in the medical field. With attention directed toward the respect that the working time zone requiring a high degree of accuracy with the need for particularly increasing illuminance is limited in an operation continuing over a long time in the medical field, by limiting a period in which the LED emits with high output, it is also possible to secure the long illumination time required in the medical field with a relatively small-sized battery.

In a medical light source device according to Embodiment **2** of the invention, when the need for increasing a quantity of light arises, a current exceeding a rating is supplied to the LED by operation of the operator to cause the LED to emit with high output. In addition, by limiting a period for supplying the current exceeding the rating with a timer, the LED is prevented from becoming damaged. As a light source in this case, there are conditions that the light does not become damaged immediately when the passing current exceeds a rated value and has durability to some extent, and as well as the LED, for example, there are a halogen lamp and xenon lamp. However, in this Embodiment **2**, a normal gas-filled incandescent lamp as a light source causes damage in the filament when the passing current exceeds a rated value, and is not preferable. The halogen lamp has the tungsten filament as the incandescent lamp, but tungsten recovers to the filament, even when the lamp becomes a high temperature and tungsten sublimates, by the chemical reaction called the halogen cycle, and therefore, the halogen lamp has durability against heat. Further, the xenon lamp that does not have the filament has higher durability.

In addition, in each Embodiment of the invention, in the case where the light source is a discharge type light source such as, for example, the xenon lamp, plasma light source lamp and halogen lamp, as distinct from the LED and incandescent lamp, a rise of illuminance is slow when the light source is lightened again immediately after temporarily extinguishing the lamp, and therefore, control of temporary emission halt (extinction) is performed to extinguish by providing a shutter (reference numeral "1A" in FIG. **2**) in front of the emission section, instead of a power supply halt to the light source. In this case, it is also possible to adjust illuminance by adjusting the aperture of the shutter **1A**. Accordingly, in this case, the control sections **4**, **54** and **84** of respective Embodiments of the invention control the shutter **1A** for temporary extinction and illuminance adjustment.

FIG. **8** is a block diagram illustrating a circuit configuration of the medical light source device according to Embodiment **2**, and is comprised of an illumination section **61** having an LED, a control section **54** provided with a microprocessor unit MPU and a current control circuit **62**, a switch section **55**, a battery power supply section **60** comprised of a plurality of connected rechargeable batteries, and an AC adapter as a charger **56** to charge the battery power supply section **60**. Then, the microprocessor unit (hereinafter, simply referred to as MPU) of the control section **54** is programmed with processing procedures for controlling the peripheral devices.

The switch section **55** is comprised of a first switch **55A** to light the illumination section **61**, and second switches **55B**, **55C** to light the illumination section **61** with increase light quantities. When the second switches **55B**, **55C** are operated, the control section **54** controls the current control circuit **62** so

11

as to change the average current value fed to the illumination section 61 from a rated value to an increase value higher than the rated value.

In this Embodiment, two switches 55B, 55C are provided to enable a light quantity to increase to be selected in two ways, and the operator is capable of selecting a light quantity to increase from between high and low as appropriate.

Further, the control section 54 checks the power supply capacity of the battery power supply section 60, and when the section 54 detects a reduction in the voltage, lights an indicator 59 to warn. Then, when the charger 56 is connected to the control section 54, the control section 54 controls the current supply to charge the batteries in the battery power supply section 60 from the charger 56.

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating a processing procedure for controlling lighting of the illumination section 61 by the MPU in the control section 54. The MPU starts the processing procedure when the switch 55A is operated, and controls the current control circuit 62 so as to supply a rated value of current to the illumination section 61 (step S1). At this point, the current control circuit 62 is controlled by the MPU so that the average current value fed from the battery power supply section 60 to the illumination section 61 is a rated value.

Then, the MPU checks whether a register R is set for a timer T2 flag (step S2), and when the flag is not set, proceeds to step S4, while when the flag is set, adding a timer value to the timer T2 of the register R and performing timer timing (step S3). The processing in step S2 and step S3 will be clarified later. Herein, the timer flag T2 is not set, and the MPU performs the processing of step S4.

In step S4, the MPU acquires a signal from the switch section 55, checks the operation of the switch 55A, and when the second operation of the switch 55A from the start is not performed, checks the operation of the switch 55B or switch 55C (step S5). When the MPU identifies the operation of either of the switches 55B and 55C, the MPU checks whether the timer T2 clocking in the register R provided inside is finished (step S6). In this case, the clocking operation of the timer T2 is not performed, and the MPU proceeds to next step S7.

In step S7, the MPU sets the register R for an increase light quantity flag F0, and at this point, in the increase light quantity flag F0 is written data to identify the switch 55B or switch 55C that is operated.

Then, based on the content of the increase light quantity flag F0, the MPU controls the current control circuit 62 to increase the illumination quantity of the illumination section 61 corresponding to the operated switch 55B or switch 55C (step S8). By this light quantity increasing control, the average current value fed to the illumination section 61 is changed from the rated value, and the current of an increase value higher than the rated value is fed. Then, when either the switch 55B or 55C is operated, the supply current to the illumination section 61 is of an increase value exceeding the rated value, and the current fed when the switch 55B is operated is made higher than the current fed when the switch 55C is operated.

When the current of the increase value higher than the rated value is fed to the illumination section 61, the LED generates heat corresponding to the temperature increase characteristic, and develops a malfunction, and therefore, the time, during which the MPU feeds the current of the increase value higher than the rated value to the illumination section 61, is determined to be a predetermined period based on the temperature increase characteristic of the LED.

Further, the predetermined period is set so that the temperature of the LED within the predetermined period does not

12

exceed a maximum allowable value based on the temperature increase time characteristic of the LED.

Accordingly, after performing control of the increase light quantity, the MPU adds a timer value to the timer T1 of the register R to perform time T1 timing (step S9). Then, as a result of addition, the MPU determines whether the value of the timer T1 reaches a predetermined determination value, and thereby determines whether the timer time exceeds the predetermined period (step S10). At this point, a larger amount of current is fed when the switch 55B with a larger increase light quantity is operated, the predetermined period is thereby set to be shorter, and the MPU is programmed so as to change a determination value of the value of the timer T1 corresponding to the content of the increase light quantity flag F0 set on the register R.

For example, for the light quantity when the switch 55B is operated, the predetermined period is set at 20 minutes as the timer time so as to increase the light quantity by 40% as compared with the time of normal rated current supply. Meanwhile, when the switch 55C is operated, the predetermined period is set at 30 minutes as the timer time so as to increase the light quantity of the illumination section 61 by 30% as compared with the time of normal rated current supply.

In step S10, when the MPU determines that the value is within the timer time, the MPU identifies that the switch 55A is not performed (step S13). When the switch 55A is not performed, the MPU proceeds to processing of next step S14, and checks whether the switch 55B or 55C is operated to switch the light quantity.

Then, when there is no switch operation to switch the light quantity, the MPU returns to step S9, and repeats the operation of from step S9. Accordingly, an increase value of current corresponding to the switch 55B or 55C that is operated by the operator is continuously fed to the illumination section 61, and the section 61 emits lighter than normal.

Meanwhile, when the MPU identifies that the switch 55B or 55C is operated to switch the light quantity in step S14, the MPU proceeds to processing of step S15. For example, when the operator operates the switch 55B to instruct to further increase the light quantity in a state in which the operator operates the switch 55B and the MPU performs light quantity increasing control corresponding thereto, in step S15, the MPU rewrites the increase light quantity flag F0 to data to identify the switch 55B, while changing the timer time corresponding thereto.

Then, in next step S16, corresponding to the operation of the switch 55B, the MPU controls the current control circuit 62 so as to further increase the quantity of light from the illumination section 61, and the processing is of step S9. Similarly, when the operator operates the switch 55C in a state in which the operator operates the switch 55B and the MPU performs light quantity increasing control corresponding thereto, the MPU changes to reduce the increase light quantity.

The change of the timer time in the processing of step S15 is to correct an allowable time for enabling the current to be fed, when the current value supplied to the illumination section 61 is switched based on the current timer time of the timer T1. For example, the timer time is set at 20 minutes when the switch 55B is operated. Then, when the switch 55C is operated within the timer time and the MPU is instructed to change the increase light quantity, since a small current is fed to the illumination section 61 although the current is more than the rated value, the timer time is set again at a time longer than 20 minutes. Meanwhile, when the switch 55B is operated from the state in which the switch 55C is operated, the

13

timer time set at 30 minutes is set again at a time shorter than 30 minutes. Accordingly, based on the current value exceeding the rated current that has been supplied, the supply time (the current timer value by the timer T1) and a current value to supply from this point, the MPU corrects the timer time. By this means, when the MPU next performs the processing of step S10, the MPU determines whether the value of the timer T1 reaches the corrected timer time.

At the time of such increasing the light quantity, when the MPU identifies that the switch 55A is operated (step S13), the MPU controls the current control circuit 62 to halt the supply of current to the illumination section 61, and finishes lighting of the illumination section 61 (step S12). At the same time, the content of the register R is all cleared, and is in the initial state.

Meanwhile, when the MPU identifies an end of the timer time T1 in step S10, the MPU sets the register R for a timer T2 flag F1, while clearing the increase light quantity flag F0 (step S11), then shifts to the processing of step S1, switches the current supplied to the illumination section 61 to the rated value, finishes control of the increase light quantity, and performs the operation of from step S2.

Thus, in a certain period after increasing the light quantity of the illumination section 61 and feeding again the rated value of current to return to the normal light quantity, the MPU halts feed of the increase value of current even when the switch 55B or switch 55C is operated. This certain period is set at the time required for the temperature of the LED to fall below the rated allowable value after the increase value of current is fed to the illumination section 61.

Accordingly, in performing the processing of step S2 in the state in which the light quantity of the illumination section 61 is increased and then, is returned to the normal light quantity by feeding again the rated value of current, since the MPU sets the register R1 for the timer T2 flag F1 in the processing in prior step S11, the MPU adds a timer value to the timer T2 of the register R and performs timer T2 timing in the processing in next step S3.

Hereinafter, the MPU controls emission of the normal light quantity while performing timing of the timer T2, unless the MPU is instructed to halt driving of the illumination section 61 by operation of the switch 55A in step S4.

Then, when the MPU identifies that the switch 55B or 55C is operated in step S5, the MPU determines whether the value of the timer T2 reaches the predetermined determination value in next step S6, and thereby determines whether the timer T2 time exceeds the predetermined period. The predetermined period at this point is the above-mentioned time required for the temperature of the LED to fall below the rated allowable value after the increase value of current is fed to the illumination section 61.

Accordingly, when the timer T2 exceeds the predetermined period, the MPU clears the timer T2, proceeds to step S7, and sets the register R for the increase light quantity flag F0 to perform increase light quantity control. Meanwhile, when the timer T2 does not reach the predetermined period, the MPU does not perform increase light quantity control, performs the processing of from step S2, and performs timing of the timer T2 while controlling emission of the normal light quantity.

By a series of control due to such a processing procedure, when the switch 55B or 55C is operated in the state in which the rated value of current is supplied to the illumination section 61, the MPU feeds the increase value of current exceeding the rated current within the timer time that guarantees that the LED is prevented from deteriorating by heat in the illumination section 61, and achieves a high luminous flux (increased light).

14

Further, although not shown in the flowchart of FIG. 9, when the MPU repeats the processing of from step S9 to step S16 to increase the light quantity, by operating the switch 55A, it is also possible to supply the rated value of current to the current control circuit 62 to restore the illumination section 61 to the normal emission state. In this case, when the switch 55A is operated in the state in which the increase light quantity flag F0 is set, the MPU resets the increase light quantity flag F0 to proceed to step S1, and controls the current control circuit 62 so as to supply the rated value of current to the illumination section 61.

As described above, in the configuration as shown in FIG. 8, the period for supplying the current exceeding a rating is limited with the timer, and may be limited by directly detecting the temperature. FIG. 10 is a block diagram illustrating an electric circuit of such a configuration, and each component in the circuit having the same function as in FIG. 8 is assigned the same reference numeral to omit descriptions thereof. In this circuit, a temperature sensor 63 by a thermistor or the like is provided for the temperature of the LED of the illumination section 61. As in the case of FIG. 8, the light source of the illumination section 61 is not limited to an LED, and may be a halogen lamp, xenon lamp or the like which does not become damaged immediately when the passing current exceeds the rated value and has durability to some extent.

A processing procedure for the MPU to control lighting of the illumination section 61 in this case will be described in the flowchart of FIG. 11. When the switch 55A is operated, the MPU starts the processing procedure, and controls the current control circuit 62 so as to supply a rated current to the illumination section 61 (step S21). The current control circuit 62 is controlled by the MPU so that the average current value fed from the battery power supply section 60 to the illumination section 61 is a rated value.

Then, the MPU acquires a signal from the switch section 55, checks the operation of the switch 55A (step S22), and when the switch 55A is not operated, checks the operation of the switch 55B or switch 55C (step S23). When the switch 55B or switch 55C is not operated, the processing of from step S22 is repeated. Meanwhile, when the MPU identifies the operation of the switch 55A in step S22, the processing in step S33 is performed where the MPU controls the current control circuit 62 so as to halt the supply of current from the battery power supply section 60 to the illumination section 61 and halts the emission operation.

Meanwhile, when the MPU identifies the operation of either the switch 55B or the switch 55C, the MPU captures an output from the temperature sensor 63, and determines whether the detected temperature is a predetermined temperature (for example, 80° C., or lower temperature with a margin included) (step S24). When the detected temperature is the predetermined temperature or less, the MPU sets the register R for an increase light quantity flag F0 corresponding to the operated switch 55B or switch 55C (step S25). The increase light quantity flag F0 is data to identify the operated switch 55B or 55C.

Subsequently, the MPU performs light quantity increasing control corresponding to the content of the increase light quantity flag F0 (step S26). The MPU checks whether the MPU is instructed to halt emission by operation of the switch 55A in next step S27, and when the switch 55A is not operated, proceeds to processing of step S28 to check whether the switch 55B or 55C is operated. For example, when the operator further operates the switch 55B in a state in which the operator operates the switch 55C and the MPU performs light quantity increasing control corresponding thereto, the MPU rewrites the content of the increase light quantity flag F0 to

15

data to identify the switch 55C in step S29, controls the current control circuit 62 to further increase the quantity of light from the illumination section 61, and performs processing of step S31. Similarly, when the operator operates the switch 55B and the MPU performs light quantity increasing control corresponding thereto, the MPU changes to reduce the increase light quantity.

Meanwhile, when the MPU identifies that neither the switch 55B nor switch 55C is operated in step S28, since the MPU proceeds to the processing of step S31, the increase light quantity is not changed and the current emission state is continued.

In step S31, the MPU captures an output from the temperature sensor 63, and determines whether the detected temperature is a temperature less than the predetermined temperature. When the detected temperature is the predetermined temperature or more, the MPU repeats the processing of from step S27. Accordingly, an increase value of current corresponding to the operation of the switch 55B or switch 55C is continuously fed to the illumination section 61, and in either case, the LED emits lighter than normal.

In the processing of light quantity increasing control, when the MPU identifies the operation of the switch 55A in step S27, the MPU performs the processing of step S33, controls the current control circuit 62, halts the supply of current to the illumination section 61, and finishes lighting of the illumination section 61.

When the MPU detects in step S31 that the temperature detected by the temperature sensor 63 reaches the predetermined temperature in the state in which the quantity of light from the LED of the illumination section 61 is increased, the MPU resets the increase light quantity flag F0 of the register R to perform the processing of step S21, switches the current supplied to the illumination section 61 to the rated value to finish the light quantity increasing control, and performs the processing of from step S22.

Then, when the MPU identifies the operation of the switch 55A, the MPU controls the current control circuit 62 to halt the supply of current to the illumination section 61 (step S33). At the same time, the control section 54 resets the content of the register R to be the initial state.

When the switch 55A is not operated, the MPU controls the current control circuit 62 so as to supply the rated current to the illumination section 61, and the illumination section 61 emits with a normal quantity of light. Then, the MPU identifies that the operation of the switch 55A is not performed in step S22, and when further identifying the operation of the switch 55B or 55C in next step 23, performs the processing of step S24. Accordingly, the MPU captures an output from the temperature sensor 63 to detect the temperature, and determines whether the detected temperature exceeds the predetermined temperature (step S24). When the detected temperature is less than the predetermined temperature, the MPU sets the register R for an increase light quantity flag F0 corresponding to the operation of the switch 55B or switch 55C (step S25), and repeats again the light quantity increasing control (step S26). Accordingly, for a period during which the MPU confirms that the temperature of the LED is less than the predetermined temperature in step S25, even after finishing increasing the light quantity, the MPU is capable of resuming increasing the light quantity.

Further, although not shown in the flowchart of FIG. 11, when the MPU repeats the processing of from step S27 to step S31 to increase the light quantity, by operating the switch 55A, it is also possible to supply the rated value of current to the current control circuit 62 to restore the illumination sec-

16

tion 61 to the normal emission state. In this case, when the switch 55A is operated in the state in which the increase light quantity flag F0 is set, the MPU resets the increase light quantity flag F0 to proceed to step S21, and controls the current control circuit 62 so as to supply the rated value of current to the illumination section 61.

Next, control of the current supply to the LED illumination section 61 by the MPU in the control section 54 will be described, with specific circuit configurations of the current control circuit 62 in FIGS. 8 and 10 shown. In addition, two configurations of the current control circuit 62 are exemplified in FIGS. 12 and 13, and the current control circuit 62 in either FIG. 12 or FIG. 13 may be used.

The current control circuit 62 as shown in FIG. 12 is constructed by connecting a driving transistor Q1 connected on its collector side to the LED 65 of the illumination section 61, and a resistance circuit 66 connected to the emitter side of the transistor Q1 to power supply Vcc. Then, the MPU is connected at a port a to the base of the transistor Q1 through a resistance R11, and controls ON/OFF of the transistor.

The resistance circuit 66 is comprised of a resistance R1 connected at its one end to the emitter of the transistor Q1 with the other end grounded, a series circuit of a transistor Q2 and resistance R2 parallel connected to the resistance R1, and a series circuit of a transistor Q3 and resistance R3 also parallel connected to the resistance R1. Then, the base of the transistor Q2 is connected to a port b of the MPU of the control section 54 through a resistance R12, the base of the transistor Q3 is connected to a port c of the control section 54 through a resistance R13, and the control section 54 controls ON/OFF of each transistor. Herein, the resistance R11, resistance R12 and resistance R13 are provided to limit the base current to respective connected transistors.

A resistance value of the resistance circuit 66 is determined by a combined resistance value of the resistances R1, R2 and R3, and the current limitation resistance value is R1 in the normal state in which the transistor Q2 and the transistor Q3 are off, is $R1 \cdot R2 / (R1 + R2)$ when the transistor Q2 is on and the transistor Q3 is off, and is $R1 \cdot R2 \cdot R3 / (R1 + R2 + R3)$ when the transistor Q2 and the transistor Q3 are both on.

At this point, the resistance values of the resistances R1, R2 and R3 are set such that $R1 > R1 \cdot R2 / (R1 + R2) > R1 \cdot R2 \cdot R3 / (R1 + R2 + R3)$, the supply current to the LED 65 is the rated value when the resistance value is R1, the supply current when the current limitation resistance value is $R1 \cdot R2 / (R1 + R2)$ is an increase value, and the supply current when the current limitation resistance value is $R1 \cdot R2 \cdot R3 / (R1 + R2 + R3)$ is further increased. By this means, when the control section 54 switches off both the transistor Q2 and the transistor Q3, the rated value of current is supplied to the LED 65 and the emission amount is normal. When the transistor Q2 is switched on, an increase value of current is supplied and the emission amount is increased. When both the transistor Q2 and the transistor Q3 are switched on, the supply current is larger, and the emission amount increases.

Accordingly, control for the control section 54 to switch off the transistor Q2 and the transistor Q3 corresponds to the processing for "supplying the rated current to the LED" in the processing procedure as described previously, control to switch on the transistor Q2 corresponds to "light quantity increasing control" of the time the switch 55B is operated, and control to switch on both the transistor Q2 and the transistor Q3 corresponds to "light quantity increasing control" of the time the switch 55C is operated.

In the current control circuit 62 of such a configuration, when the MPU switches on the transistor Q1 to supply power supply Vcc to the current control circuit 62, the current is fed

17

to the LED 65. At this point, since the control section 54 keeps the transistor Q2 and the transistor Q3 off, the rated current is fed to the LED 65, and normal emission is performed. In addition, the MPU controls on/off of the transistor Q1 with a predetermined duty ratio to feed a predetermined current. Accordingly, the voltage applied to the LED 65 is of a rectangular wave form, but is not limited to the rectangular wave, and may be substantially a half wave form by making the rising edge and the falling edge the shape of steps. By this means, it is possible to resolve abrupt illuminance changes.

Then, when the MPU switches on the transistor Q2 or switches on both the transistor Q2 and the transistor Q3 by the switch 55B or switch 55C being operated, the current corresponding to the current limitation resistance value of the resistance circuit 66 is fed to the LED 65, and the LED 65 emits. Accordingly, when the switch 55B or switch 55C is operated during the illumination operation of the illumination section 61 by the rated current, the MPU controls the illumination section 61 so that an amount of current exceeding the rated current is fed to the LED 65 corresponding to the increase light quantity of the operated switch. Thus, the control section 54 controls the transistors Q1, Q2 and Q3 from the ports a, b and c of the MPU, and switches the emission amount of the LED 65.

Controlling the emission operation of the illumination section 61 is not limited to the above-mentioned circuit configuration, and may be a pulse driving scheme for controlling a duty ratio corresponding to designation of the illumination intensity with a switch device on the circuit such as, for example, a transistor, MOSFET, etc. and thereby controlling a current fed to the illumination section 61.

FIG. 13 shows a configuration of the current control circuit 62 by the pulse driving scheme. In FIG. 13, for example, MOSFET is used as a switch device 71, and is connected so that a PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) signal from a pulse generator 72 is input to the gate side thereof. When the PWM signal becomes a high level by a control signal from a port a' of the MPU of the control section 54, the switch device 71 is turned on, the voltage of the battery power supply section 60 is applied, and the current flows from the input side to the load side.

To the load side of the switch device 71 are connected an LED 74 of the illumination section 61 and a protective resistance R4 which is grounded. In the prior stage, a smoothing circuit comprised of a coil L and a capacitor C is provided, and it is configured that a pulse output by switching operation is averaged and output. In the stage before the coil L, a diode 75 is provided to continue to supply a current to the coil L when the switch device 71 is switched off. By this means, by controlling the on time (off time) of the switch device 71, it is possible to adjust the current fed to the illumination section 61. Accordingly, in this case, the control section 54 is capable of increasing the light quantity of the illumination section 61 by performing control for changing the duty ratio of the pulse generator 72. In addition, the voltage applied to the LED 74 is of a rectangular wave form, but is not limited to the rectangular wave, and may be substantially a half wave form by making the rising edge and the falling edge the shape of steps.

Corresponding to the operation of the switch 55B or switch 55C, the MPU performs control for changing the duty ratio so that the average current value fed to the illumination section 61 is changed from the rated value, and that the current of an increase value higher than the rated value is fed. Then, when either the switch 55B or 55C is operated, the supply current to the illumination section 61 is of an increase value exceeding the rated value, and the current fed when the switch 55B is operated is made higher than the current fed when the switch

18

55C is operated. The control for the MPU to output a control signal from the port a' to the pulse generator 72 corresponds to the processing for "supplying the rated current to the LED" and "light quantity increasing control" when the switch 55B or switch 55C is operated in the processing procedure.

In the current control circuit 62 with such a configuration, the control signal output from the port a' by the MPU is to designate the duty ratio to supply the rated value of the current to the illumination section 61, and when the switch 55B or 55C is operated, the MPU outputs a control signal for changing the duty ratio so as to supply an increase value of current corresponding to the increase light quantity of the operated switch.

In the medical light source device of above-mentioned Embodiment 2, in the light source device by the LED wearable on the body of the operator, only when the need for particularly increasing the light quantity arises, the current of the maximum value or less exceeding the rated value (continuous rated value) is fed over a predetermined period within the range in which the LED does not deteriorate due to the effect of heating, and therefore, it is possible to increase the light quantity without using the complicated configuration. Accordingly, the power supply is not consumed more than necessary, and it is possible to ensure a long illumination time required to use in an operation in the medical field.

Further, for example, in LED illumination devices used in home illumination use, etc., the emission amount of the LED is adjusted in multiple stages, and either of the devices continuously emits with the adjusted emission amount. Therefore, it is assumed that the device produces heat correspondingly when the device is adjusted to an emission state of high output, and in preparation for extreme reductions in life due to sudden halt and/or deterioration by heat, it is necessary to take appropriate heat dissipation measures. However, such heat dissipation measures result in increases in the device size in the medical light source device premised on the small size to be wearable on the body of the operator. Then, only in the case that the need for particularly increasing the light quantity arises, the current of the maximum value or less exceeding the rated value (continuous rated value) is fed over a predetermined period within the range in which the LED does not deteriorate due to the effect of heat, the device thereby eliminates the need for a large capacity of battery and particular heat dissipation measures, and the small-sized medical light source device is provided.

The illumination section 61 is worn on the body of the operator with the holder, is held with a binocular loupe, for example, and is worn on the head of the operator. Further, as in Embodiment 1, the battery power supply section 60 may be worn on part of the body of the operator. In this case, when the section 60 is worn on the waist of the operator with the battery holding belt 8 shown in FIG. 5, the control section 54 including the MPU and current control circuit 62 and the switch section 55 are integrated as a control unit 10 and attached to the battery holding belt 8 together with the battery power supply section 60, and the control unit 10 is configured to supply the driving current to the illumination section 61 via a code 42 to perform illumination operation. When the charger 56 with the plug inserted therein is connected to the outlet 41, the control unit 10 performs control for charging the battery power supply section 60, and is capable of performing illumination operation by the illumination section 61 while charging the battery power supply section 60.

Embodiment 3 of the invention will be described next. In this Embodiment, an acceleration sensor detects a motion of an operator, and the emission amount is controlled corresponding to the motion. In medical operations, it is assumed

19

that the time with the need for applying a higher quantity of light to a part in the medical treatment such as, for example, cutting and suture of a blood vessel or minute portion and the like is almost 20% of the whole. Accordingly, by controlling to dim the illumination section **1** during a period except the time of almost 20%, it is possible to suppress power consumption of the battery power supply.

Accordingly, with the description given in FIG. **1**, an acceleration sensor is provided together with the illumination section **1** in the holder **7** to detect a motion of the operator. Then, for a period during which the acceleration sensor detects acceleration, the period is judged as being an operation period without the need for applying a higher quantity of light, and the illumination section **1** is controlled to dim. FIG. **14** is a block diagram illustrating a configuration of the electric circuit, and is comprised of an illumination section **81**, illumination driving section **82**, battery power supply section **83**, control section **84**, switch section **85** provided with a power supply ON/OFF switch **85A** and three selection switches **85B** to adjust the illumination intensity of the illumination section **81** to high, middle and low, AC adapter as a charger **86** to charge the battery power supply section **83**, and acceleration sensor **80**. As the light source of the illumination section **81**, as in Embodiment 1, various light sources such as an LED are used.

As the acceleration sensor **80**, it is possible to use various kinds including the mechanical type, optical type and semiconductor type, and as a medical light source device, the semiconductor type is optimal in terms of making the size smaller. Particularly, the semiconductor type is more preferable when the holder is a binocular loupe, cap or head band put on the head of the operator.

FIG. **15** shows an example in which the acceleration sensor **80** is attached to a binocular loupe **87** as the holder **7**, and the acceleration sensor **80** detects a vibration by a motion of the head of the operator to transform into an electric signal, and transmits the signal to the control section **84** with a signal cable **88**. The acceleration sensor **80** is bonded to the binocular loupe **87** with an adhesive tape or the like.

By switching on the power supply ON/OFF switch **85A**, when a power supply ON signal is input from the switch section **85**, the control section **84** controls the emission operation of the illumination section **81** through the illumination driving section **82**. Then, by operating the selection switch **85B**, when an illumination intensity selection signal is input from the switch section **85**, the control section **84** controls the illumination driving section **82** so that a constant current associated with the intensity of light designated at this point is applied to the illumination section **81**.

When the acceleration sensor **80** detects acceleration of a predetermined value or more while the control section **84** performs current passage control on the illumination section **81**, the control section **84** controls the illumination driving section **82** so as to reduce illuminance of the illumination section **81**. Then, when the acceleration is less than the predetermined value, the control section **84** controls the illumination driving section **82** so as to emit with the intensity of light designated by the selection switch **85B**.

In the above-mentioned configuration, in the medical treatment such as cutting and suture of a blood vessel or minute portion in an operation, since the operator focuses light on the treatment target portion while fixing the illumination section **81**, the acceleration, which is detected by the acceleration sensor **80** held by the holder together with the illumination section **81**, is small, and the control section **84** causes the section **81** to emit with the intensity required by the operator. Meanwhile, even in the operation, during the time the opera-

20

tor does not perform the medical treatment directly, since the operator makes a large motion such that the operator shifts the entire body by preparation working and the like, the head vibrates, and the acceleration detected by the acceleration sensor **80** is large. Then, when the acceleration is a predetermined value or more, the control section **84** controls the illumination driving section **82** to reduce illuminance of the illumination section **81**, and effective use of the battery power supply section **83** is thereby made. At this point, when the acceleration detected by the acceleration sensor **80** is the predetermined value or more, illumination of the illumination section **81** may be halted.

Further, also in the configuration of this Embodiment, the battery power supply portion **83** may be also worn on part of the body of the operator as in Embodiment 1. In this case, when the section **83** is worn on the waist of the operator with the battery holding belt **8** as shown in FIG. **5**, the control section **84** and the switch section **85** are integrated into a control unit **10** and attached to the battery holding belt **8** together with the battery power supply section **83**.

Such control of illuminance of the illumination section **81** using the acceleration sensor is applicable to the configuration of either FIG. **8** or FIG. **10** of Embodiment 2 as previously described. For example, in FIG. **8** or FIG. **10**, when the second switch **55B** or **55C** is operated, the average current value fed to the illumination section **61** is changed to feed an increase value of current higher than the rated value, and high-output emission control is started, the MPU monitors an acceleration detection signal from the acceleration sensor periodically by timer interrupt. Then, when the acceleration exceeds the predetermined value, the MPU performs control for reducing the average current value fed to the illumination section **61** to the rated value. In this way, even when the second switch **55B** or **55C** is operated, in the case that the operator does not actually perform the medical treatment for focusing light on a treatment target part, the control section is capable of returning to normal emission control immediately, being effective in preventing power consumption of the battery power supply section **60** (FIG. **8** or FIG. **10**) and in protecting the LED.

As specifically described above, in the invention, (1) a large capacity of battery power supply is secured by wearing the battery on the body (Embodiment 1), (2) the light source with the LED or the like is caused to emit with high output for a certain time by operating the switch (Embodiment 2), (3) the acceleration sensor is provided to reduce illuminance for a period judged as not having the need for applying a high intensity of light from the motion of the operator even during the operation period (Embodiment 3), and the medical light source device for enabling long-duration illumination is thereby provided.

It is possible to increase the illumination time by adopting each of these three methods according to above-mentioned (1) to (3) as alone, but as described above, by combining the methods as appropriate, it is possible to exhibit illumination for a longer time.

Further, the medical light source device according to the invention is capable of being used while being connected to an AC commercial power supply. For example, in the case where an LED is used as a light source of the illumination section, the LED is driven by a 12V DC power supply transformed from commercial power supply AC 100V, and as shown in FIG. **16**, it is configured that a commercial power supply is connected to an all-wave rectifier circuit **101** via a transformer **100**, generated all-wave rectification is smoothed in a smoothing circuit **102**, and that the generated direct current is supplied to an LED driving circuit **103**.

21

Then, the smoothing circuit **102** is connected to a battery power supply section **B** through a diode **D** for preventing a reverse flow. Accordingly, when a situation occurs such that the power supply is halted by a power failure or the AC power supply code being removed, the power supply to the LED driving circuit **103** is automatically changed to the battery power supply section **B**, and illumination of the LED is thus continued.

Thus, also in the configuration where power is supplied from a commercial power supply, provided is the medical light source device capable of coping with a long-duration power failure even when the power supply is changed to the battery power supply **B**, by adopting control for causing the light source to emit with high output for a certain time by operating the switch, and control for reducing illuminance for a period judged as not having the need for applying a high intensity of light from the motion of the operator even during an operation, using the acceleration sensor, as described above.

Further, in order to obtain long-duration illumination while suppressing heating of the light source by an LED and the like, it is also effective cooling the light source using a fan. Currently, extremely-compact brushless DC fan motors exist which are of tens of millimeters square with a thickness of several millimeters, and further, are sufficient in small capacity ranging from about 3V to 5V. By using such a compact fan, it is possible to incorporate the fan into the housing of the illumination section to be worn on the body of the operator.

FIG. **17** shows a configuration of an illumination section **91** with a compact fan incorporated therein, and the illumination section **91** stores an LED unit **93** inside a cylindrical housing **92**. The LED unit **93** has a substrate **94** with the LED mounted thereon, and the substrate **94** is attached to the inner wall of the housing **92**, and is thereby fixed into the housing **92**. Then, light emitted from the light source is applied to the outside through a lens **94** forming a cap portion of the housing **92**. Further, in part of the side face of the housing **92** is formed a concave portion **95** of the size that accommodates the compact fan **96** of the above-mentioned dimensions, for example.

The compact fan **96** is an axial-flow type fan, forms a flow of air between an inlet **97** provided on the bottom of the concave portion **95** and an exhaust opening **98** provided on the side face of the housing **92** to be opposed to the inlet **97**, and cools the LED unit **93**. Then, power is supplied to the compact fan **96** via a lead wire **99** from the battery power supply section to supply power to the illumination section **91**.

The present invention is not limited to the above-mentioned Embodiments, various modifications thereof can be made based on the subject matter of the invention, and the modifications are not excluded from the scope of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOL

- 1, 61, 81, 91 Illumination section
- 3, 60, 83 Battery power supply section
- 4, 54, 84 Control section
- 6, 56, 86 Charger
- 7 Holder
- 8 Battery holding belt
- 10 Control unit
- 55A First switch
- 55B Second switch
- 63 Temperature sensor
- 80 Acceleration sensor
- 92 Housing of the illumination section
- 96 Fan

22

The invention claimed is:

1. A medical light source device that is worn on the body of an operator to apply light to a target portion of the medical treatment, comprising:

- an illumination section provided with a light source;
 - a holder to put the illumination section on the body of the operator;
 - a power supply section that supplies power to the illumination section;
 - an acceleration sensor that detects a motion of the operator; and
 - a control section that controls passage of current to the illumination section,
- wherein the control section controls to reduce illuminance of the illumination section or to halt the passage of current to the illumination section when the acceleration sensor detects acceleration of a predetermined value or more.

2. The medical light source device according to claim **1**, wherein the acceleration sensor is attached to the holder together with the illumination section.

3. A medical light source device that is worn on the body of an operator to apply light to a target portion of the medical, further comprising:

- an illumination section provided with a light source;
 - a holder to put the illumination section on the body of the operator;
 - a battery power supply section that supplies power to the illumination section;
 - a charger that is connected to a commercial power supply and that has an AC adapter to charge the battery power supply section;
 - a battery holding belt to put the battery power supply section and the charger on the body of the operator;
 - a switch section that adjusts on/off the illumination section and an intensity of illumination;
 - an acceleration sensor that detects a motion of the operator; and
 - a control section that controls to reduce illuminance of the illumination section or halt passage of current to the illumination section, by detecting the motion of the operator with the acceleration sensor,
- wherein the battery holding belt has means for being electrically connected to a terminal of the battery power supply section, and means for electrically connecting the AC adapter to the battery power supply section.

4. The medical light source device according to claim **3**, wherein when the commercial power supply fails or connection to the AC adapter is interrupted, the battery power supply section continues a power supply to the illumination section without causing instantaneous interruption of supply.

5. The medical light source device according to claim **3**, wherein the holder is a binocular loupe worn on the head of the operator.

6. The medical light source device according to claim **3**, wherein the holder is a cap or a head band put on the head of the operator.

7. The medical light source device according to claim **3**, wherein the illumination section is provided with installation means for enabling detachable attachment to the holder.

8. The medical light source device according to claim **3**, wherein the holder is a belt wound around the waist of the operator.

9. The medical light source device according to claim **3**, wherein the battery power supply section is comprised of a plurality of batteries, and the battery holding belt holds the batteries with the batteries embedded in the belt.

23

10. The medical light source device according to claim 9, wherein the control section controls on/off of the illumination section, while controlling lighting of the illumination section by pulse driving with a duty ratio corresponding to designation of the intensity of illumination.

11. The medical light source device according to claim 9, wherein the control section performs both control of the illumination section and control of charging the battery power supply section with the charger connected.

12. The medical light source device according to claim 9, wherein the switch section and the control section are integrated to form a control unit, and the control unit is held with the battery holding belt.

13. The medical light source device according to claim 3, wherein a fan to cool the illumination section is attached to the holder.

14. The medical light source device according to claim 13, wherein the fan is incorporated into a housing of the illumination section to cool the light source.

15. A medical light source device that is worn on the body of an operator to apply light to a target portion of the medical treatment, comprising:

an illumination section provided with a light source having durability even when a passing current exceeds a rated value;

a holder to put the illumination section on the body of the operator;

a power supply section that supplies power to the illumination section;

a control section provided with a current control circuit for controlling an average current value fed from the power supply section to the illumination section from a rated value to an increase value higher than the rated value;

a first switch to light the illumination section; and

a second switch to light the illumination section with an increase quantity of light,

wherein the control section responds to ON operation of the second switch, and feeds the increase value of current to the illumination section only for a predetermined period.

16. The medical light source device according to claim 15, further comprising:

an acceleration sensor that detects a motion of the operator, wherein the control section detects the motion of the operator with the acceleration sensor, and thereby controls to reduce illuminance of the illumination section or halt passage of current to the illumination section.

17. The medical light source device according to claim 16, wherein the predetermined period is set based on a temperature increase time characteristic of the light source due to passage of the increase value of current.

18. The medical light source device according to claim 17, wherein the predetermined period is set so that a temperature of the light source within the predetermined period does not exceed a maximum allowable value, based on the temperature increase time characteristic of the light source.

19. The medical light source device according to claim 16, wherein the increase value higher than the rated value is set at a plurality of stages, and is selected by operation of the second switch.

20. The medical light source device according to claim 16, wherein the control section halts feed of the increase value of

24

current to the illumination section for a period required for the temperature of the light source to fall below a rated allowable value after the increase value of current is fed to the illumination section, even when ON operation of the second switch is performed.

21. The medical light source device according to claim 16, further comprising:

a holding belt to put the power supply section on the body of the operator,

wherein the first switch, the second switch and the control section are integrated to form a control unit, and the control unit is held with the holding belt.

22. A medical light source device that is worn on the body of an operator to apply light to a target portion of the medical treatment, comprising:

an illumination section provided with a light source having durability even when a passing current exceeds a rated value;

a holder to put the illumination section on the body of the operator;

a power supply section that supplies power to the illumination section;

a control section provided with a current control circuit for controlling an average current value fed from the power supply section to the illumination section from a rated value to an increase value higher than the rated value;

a first switch to light the illumination section;

at least one second switch to light the illumination section with an increase quantity of light; and

a temperature sensor that detects a temperature of the light source,

wherein the control section responds to ON/OFF operation of the second switch, and feeds the increase value of current to the illumination section within a range in which the temperature of the light source does not exceed a beforehand set maximum allowable value.

23. The medical light source device according to claim 22, further comprising:

an acceleration sensor that detects a motion of the operator, wherein the control section detects the motion of the operator with the acceleration sensor, and thereby controls to reduce illuminance of the illumination section or halt passage of current to the illumination section.

24. The medical light source device according to claim 23, wherein the increase value higher than the rated value is set at a plurality of stages, and is selected by operation of the second switch.

25. The medical light source device according to claim 23, wherein the control section halts feed of the increase value of current to the illumination section in the case where the temperature of the light source does not reduce from the beforehand set maximum allowable value by a predetermined value or more, even when ON operation of the second switch is performed.

26. The medical light source device according to claim 23, further comprising:

a holding belt to put the power supply section on the body of the operator,

wherein the first switch, the second switch and the control section are integrated to form a control unit, and the control unit is held with the holding belt.